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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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FLASHES

THROWN AROUND THE FIELD OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

An English Campaign Slogan Without Sense—The Inadequacy of High Rent Strikes—More Hillquit Squirming in Store—How Wealthy Squander Labor's Produce.

Now that the Duke de Benevente's and Marquis Lombay's coining plant at Guadix has been seized, and the two worthies will be put to it to find ready cash, they may be expected to come to America and be "catched" by some of our heiresses. There is many a one of these more willing than Barkis ever was.

The Liberal and Laborite campaign slogan in the British elections that are just closing—"Tax the loafers, not the loaves!"—is one of those utterances which derive their brilliancy from something wholly alien to sense. So long as taxation is an institution—whether the tax be "direct" or "indirect," "single" or "complex"—class rule is in force. Where class rule is in force "loafers" are unavoidable; where the "loafer" class rules the taxes come from the produce of Labor which the "loafers" pocket.

The Neapolitan workingmen who, 20,000 in number, have risen against the rise in rentals, and who are reported to threaten to rush their City Hall, are acting like the staked ox of the story that, seeking to free himself, winds himself tighter and tighter around the stake. It is not the cost of living to the workers, but the "cost of wages" to the employer that the wage-receiver should rise against. If the wage earner received his full social wage, there would be no question of "high rents" to mutiny against.

The Dublin "Irish Catholic," organ of the Roman Catholic political machine in Ireland, warns its readers to "refuse all reading that is either frivolous or hostile to the Church."

Socialism says: "Refuse no reading, even if hostile to Socialism. We don't propose to think for you. Unless you be mutton you will do your own thinking. If Socialism is wrong you must find out for yourself. If it is right anti-Socialist literature will help expose itself. Socialism, believing itself correct, has no fear of reading that is hostile."

The two different views mark the difference between the standard of the Dark Ages and the standard of Civilization.

Rumpuses are not always symptoms of breakdown in an organization. Rumpuses sometimes are symptoms of strength. Such is the case with the present rumpus in the Top-Capitalist political organization. The present rumpus of "Insurgents" would not be on, and it could have been and would have been easily smoothed over if the Taft-Aldrich-Cannon combination of the plutocracy did not feel itself firmly in the saddle.

There is more trouble in store for the Socialist party delegation to future International Congresses. At the Stuttgart Congress Mr. Hillquit was inveighing against "the Chinese and the Japanese" (Congress Report, French edition, p. 237) when turning round and noticing the Japanese delegate Kato, Mr. Hillquit found it necessary to swallow half his sentence. How will it be when Sun Yat Sen, the Chinaman who is organizing the Chinese into Marxian Socialists appears at the International Congresses beside the Japanese delegate!

Governor Hughes announces that after his term expires he will "retire to private life," meaning that he will not be a candidate for President. He'll have to. The Governor's ambition is barred by a class of candidates who represent interests that will not be monkeyed with. These candidates though not many in number are of a nature that will make short work of the Hughes stripe of political goody-goodies.

If Boston trolleymen, in particular, the workingmen of Boston and vicinity, in general, ever wondered what became of the wealth they produced, they should read the account of the gorgeous reception given by the Kaiser to twenty American women on the 20th of this month. Mrs. Batchelor of Boston is reported to have been "attired in a striking dress of cloth of gold almost entirely covered with Brussels and Malines point lace. The train was of shimmery velvet heavily embroidered with gold and silver."

The following interesting paragraph is from the Sydney, Australia, "People" of November 20th last, and is entitled "The Copyists":

"It would be well if the conductors of the S. F. of A. press, when they lift articles from the Socialist Labor Party papers, would be honest enough to acknowledge their source. For instance: 'Gompers in Paris,' printed in the Sydney 'I. S. Review,' on October 30th, is stolen word for word from the Weekly People of New York for August 14th, without acknowledgment. An excellent article on 'The Swedish Strike,' printed in the 'Review' the previous week (October 23) was extracted from the Weekly People for September 4th. Again without acknowledgment of previous publication. Even worse: Daniel De Leon's name is, without authority, printed as the author—thus implying that De Leon is a contributor to the 'Review,' which certainly our American comrade would not assist in its work of dividing and misleading the workers. Verily, some people have queer notions about honesty!"

In hitting the "I. S. Review," our friend the Sydney, Australia, "People," hits a whole lot of American S. P. "speakers," Editors, etc. The breed of the "Copyists" is international, it makes up with that for its breach of international brotherhood as a ranter about "backward races."

It would be interesting to know what facts, solid and robust, published in The People, can have caused William English Walling's knuckles to feel rapped. That such must be the case appears quite clearly from the gentleman's letter in the "Call," Jan. 20th. Answering Keir Hardie's letter objecting to his attitude on a "Labor Party," the otherwise well-mannered Mr. Walling twice descends to the level of those whom The People's facts have rapped, and who, having no arguments to meet the facts, resort to insinuations and personal abuse—he twice goes clean out of his way with the slur of "De Leonite adjectives" and "tactics."

Extract from a biographical sketch of Mr. Hugh Chalmers, automobile manufacturer: "It is seldom indeed that one of whom he makes a request for a piece of work can get it done as soon as he is ready for it or expects it. One man who has worked for him a long time, once said: 'Some day I will do something for him just as fast as he expects me to do it, and then I will resign, because I know I would not be able to keep up the pace he would always be expecting of me.' If you do it once, you can do it again—faster and better—is what Chalmers thinks." Was ever the essence of slave-driving expressed neater?

The New York "Sun"—yes, the "Sun," a capitalist paper; and why should not a capitalist paper be quoted on the Socialist party, seeing that party's spokesmen ever ready to avail themselves of the capitalist press to advertise themselves?—well, the "Sun" of the 15th of this month reports the S. P. man "Dr. Frank Bohn" as announcing that "next summer he was going to Pittsburg in the guise of a revolutionist and that if the workers there couldn't get an eight-hour day through the Legislature at Harrisburg he'd see that they got it anyway."

If the "Dr. Frank Bohn" referred to is the Frank Bohn who was documentarily convicted of falsifying the minutes of the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P., and whom the New York State Convention of the S. L. P. bounced with a unanimous vote in 1908 for securing his election to the convention under false pretences, whereupon he scooted into the S. P.—if that is the same "Dr. Frank Bohn," then Pittsburg capitalists need lose no sleep over the bleatings of that wild goat.

"Dr. Frank Bohn's" revolutionary declamation has never had any attraction but for old women of both sexes, and even then he quickly takes a somersault back soon as he is held to his words. The gentleman is a "revolutionist at long range." Should there ever be trouble where he happens to be, the surest place to find him will be hiding under some bed, where "my dear boy Franky" will be found nervously twitching at every limb.

Charles E. Tholin, the delegate of the Swedish Unions on general strike who was commissioned by them to America, paid on Jan. 22 a visit to this office just before taking ship for home. Tholin confirmed at all points the report of John Olson of Minneapolis published a few days ago in these columns. Tholin added that S. P. people had told him to leave alone the S. L. P. and the Swedish Federation, which is affiliated with the S. L. P., they being "insignificant," while the S. P. was "big." Tholin said that so long as he was in S. P. hands nothing was done; he found them demoralized and uninfluential everywhere, besides inefficient, while strong help came to him from the Swedish Federation and the S. L. P.—This view will grow and gain in volume and potency.

"Five years ago Daniel De Leon, a 'holier than thou' Socialist of New York, had a plan afoot to reorganize the international Socialist movement, in conjunction with Prof. Enrico Ferri of Italy, who was a member of the international bureau. Our party readers will be interested in the fact that Prof. Ferri has just left the party in Italy to save himself from expulsion for helping the reactionary ministry of that country."—Social-Democratic Herald, January 15, 1910.

Who would dispute the loftiness, or the wittiness, or the soundness of such a paragraph. And yet there are people who wonder, What's the matter with the S. P.!

The "New York Age," an organ devoted to the Negro, presents in its issue of January 8 a cartoon gotten up regardless of expense. On a pedestal squats a hideous idol labelled "Prejudice," "Disfranchisement," "Jim Crowism," "Poverty," "Ignorance," "Vice." With ropes around its carcass, and straining to overthrow it, are four figures designated respectively as Labor, Clergy, Press and Business, and representing the Negro section of each of those callings. The cartoon, intended to aid in the pulling down of the idol of race prejudice, in fact is a counterweight to keep it firmly planted. It is not the white race as against the Negro race that keeps the working class of the latter down. It is the employing class of the white as against the employed class of the black—with the Clergy, Press and Business elements of the black helping the dittos of the white in the act of subjugation.

LIBERALS INCREASE SCORE.

London, January 24.—The Liberals materially increased their score, according to this morning's returns from Saturday's elections for Members of Parliament. They retain fifteen seats previously held out of a total of seventeen contests. Of the other two seats, one went to a Unionist and the other to a Nationalist.

The position of the parties this afternoon was as follows:

Government coalition—Liberals, 200; Laborites, 23; Nationalists, 69.
Opposition—Unionists, 219.

BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA

Partly out of shallowness, partly out of a sense that the Socialist principle of exchange-value knocks the bottom from under their false economics, the Professors of capitalism set up the myth of "Utility." According to the myth the value of a commodity lies in its utility.

Socialist economics teach that for a thing to have any commodity quality its first prerequisite is utility. If it has not that, then it is not a commodity at all. If it has utility, then it is a commodity, but that its utility feature in no way determines its exchange-value. Given a commodity, that is, a useful thing, its exchange value depends upon the amount of labor-power socially necessary for its reproduction. This solid truth is utterly unpalatable to the bourgeois. It embodies the fact that labor alone is a values-producer: it leaves the bourgeois stripped of the claim that wealth is his creature: consequently, it leaves the modern possessor of wealth exposed as a plunderer. To meet, parry and deny the fact and conclusions the Utility Myth was set up.

At first blush it would seem that Capitalism is sufficiently firm in the saddle to secure safety for its Myth. Not so. Periodically things happen that cause the Myth to suffer a chill. At such periods danger wrings the truth out of the breast of the myth-inventor. Such a period Capitalism is now traversing.

The price of commodities has shot upwards—and of the upwards-shooting the end is not in sight. Of course there is an outcry. The masses, Myth-soaked by their capitalist teachers, cry out against the capitalist. Events are bringing his Myth to the test. If the Utility Myth is true, and seeing that butter, sugar, cloth, etc., have the same Utility as ever, then it follows that the capitalist is yanking up prices arbitrarily: that he is an autocrat, an extortionist. No wonder ominous growls are going up. But the Utility Myth being a myth, the capitalist, poor rascal! is innocent. What to do in such a dilemma—stick to the Myth and run the risk of being lynched, or escape lynching by telling the truth, and throwing the Myth overboard? Some capitalist Professors are beginning to do the latter. Prof. F. C. Hicks of the University of Cincinnati is among the number.

According to the Cleveland, O., "Press" of the 12th of this month the Cincinnati Professor correctly declares that the cause of the increase in the cost of living is the depreciation of money; and he correctly explains the cause of the depreciation of money by the increased productivity of gold.—Down goes the Utility Myth, and once more, in all the splendor of Truth, stands Socialist Teaching.

Improved methods in smelting ore; improved methods whereby waste is greatly reduced; discoveries of new gold deposits;—these and other such causes are causing gold to be produced in much larger abundance than twenty years ago. If, with less consumption of labor-power, the same amount is producible now of a certain commodity, that formerly required a larger consumption of labor-power, the value of that commodity must go down. No wonder that, to-day, when vastly more of the commodity gold is produced with less expenditure of labor-power than was required twenty years ago for a smaller output of gold—no wonder that to-day it takes a larger amount of gold to exchange for goods that formerly were exchangeable for a smaller amount of the metal.

Many other, but minor, causes are affecting prices upward. The central and main cause is the reduced amount of labor-power now socially necessary to produce gold; and that spells the depreciation of money the world around.

Shall capitalism admit the fact officially? If it does not, and clings to its Utility Myth, then Capitalism must be prepared for, and itself is preparing the ground for riots against "Autocracy." If it does admit the fact officially, and throws its Utility Myth overboard, then Capitalism surrenders to Socialism, and such surrender conjures up Revolution, the Social Revolution.

Capitalism finds itself to-day between the Devil of Riot, and the deep, blue sea of Revolution, a sea that is navigable only by the Socialist Commonwealth.

A WEIGHTY DIARY

BY THOLIN'S AIDE THROUGH THE WEST AND NORTHWEST.

John Olson, of Minneapolis, Who Helped Swedish Delegate Collect Funds, Gives His Observations on Trip—Met Slummist Walsh in Omaha at the Lunch Counter Game Again—Moyer, of W. F. M. Says Capitalists Are Behind Spokane Rowdydow to Discredit Industrial Unionism—Swedes' Representatives Disgusted with S. P. Locals Whom They Applied to for Aid—Confirms Spokane Reports in Daily and Weekly People.

Minneapolis, Minn., January 16.—On the evening of the 15th of November I left Minneapolis on what was to be an extended tour of the West for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of the Swedish strikers. At Des Moines, Iowa, I met Chas. E. Tholin, the official agent in America of the Swedish Labor Organization. The S. P. Local of Des Moines had arranged a meeting for Tholin, a meeting at which twenty persons contributed fifteen dollars. In Des Moines we interviewed the district officials of the United Mine Workers of America and secured the most gratifying results: a donation of one thousand dollars.

On the evening of November 17th, we arrived in Omaha. We called on prominent members of the Socialist party and found, contrary to our expectation, that they had no plans for a Tholin meeting. Later we attended a business session of the Local where Tholin and I spoke, and it was decided to get out subscription lists, but with what result it is not known up to the present. My visit to Omaha was made noteworthy by my meeting "I-am-a-Bum" Walsh. I found Mr. Walsh busy setting up a lunch counter, free employment bureau and cigar and tobacco stand all in one. He and I argued on labor questions until I informed him I was a member of the S. L. P., after which he became mum.

November 19th found me in Denver regretting our failure to address proletarian gatherings in Omaha. We had depended on the Socialist party, but in vain. Soon after my arrival in the Colorado city, I called on A. H. Floaten, state secretary of the S. P., to inquire as to whether any meetings had been planned, and to solicit his assistance in our work; and I informed him that Tholin, representing the unions of Sweden, was in the city. He answered that no meetings were in prospect, and also words to the effect that the coming to, or the presence of, Tholin or "Teddy" Roosevelt in Denver, was immaterial to him, that it was no business of his. And, to give a climax to his meanness, he refused to see Tholin in spite of the fact that he is familiar with the Swedish tongue, Tholin's usual language. (Tholin does not speak English). Later, accompanied by Tholin, I called at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners, where we had the pleasure of meeting Pres. Moyer. Pres. Moyer listened carefully to the appeal of the strikers, and promised to give all the aid in his power and to have the appeal published in the Miners' Magazine. He requested that a copy of the constitution of the Swedish organization, translated into English, be sent to him.

In a talk with Moyer on the American labor movement, we drifted to the I. W. W. and the present regrettable actions in Spokane. He gave it as his opinion that the present antics of those Spokaners were paid for by the capitalists to discredit the principles of industrial unionism.

Next I visited the secretary of the S. L. P., who expressed his regret that that organization had not been informed in time to advertise our coming and get the proletariat together, and he invited us to return East by way of Denver, promising, if we so decided, that the S. L. P. should have a meeting to receive us. The failure of the Socialist party Local to help us was, in some part, due to their recent split there.

On November 31st, we were in Salt Lake City with Comrade G. Kristofferson to assist us. The Socialist party Local had previously refused to call a mass meeting, so we three decided to arrange one of our own, which brought in twenty dollars. Later on the Mormon S. P.-ites got to criminating and recriminating among themselves in chagrin at their failure to have a hand in our well attended meeting. I sold two dollars' worth of sound S. L. P. literature to some of the Socialistic Mormons. As the Socialist party had utterly failed Tholin and myself in Omaha, Denver, and Salt Lake, we decided to no longer depend upon them, but to look to the S. L. P. and the Scandinavian Federation clubs during the remainder of our tour. So I telegraphed to S. P. officials in Ogden and Sacramento, requesting them to cancel any meetings they might have in prospect.

By November 27th I was on the Pacific Coast. In San Francisco I called at 49 Du Bois avenue, S. L. P. headquarters, where I met August Gillhaus, who had just arrived from a successful trip thro' northern California. We held a meeting in the city, which, in spite of rainy weather, was well attended and netted the cause thirty dollars. This meeting was under the auspices of the Scandinavian Federation. Another meeting was held across the bay in Oakland under the direction of Section Oakland, S. L. P., and added another forty dollars to the relief fund.

In Portland, Ore., on December 12 another meeting was held under the auspices of the club of the Scandinavian Federation. Thirty-two dollars was donated to the strikers' fund.

From Portland we went down to Astoria, where C. A. Cato had personally arranged and financed a meeting. In spite of foul weather the attendance was encouraging, and the results were twenty dollars.

We returned to Portland and attended a social given by the Scandinavian Federation, at which Tholin delivered an address on the Young Socialist movement of Sweden. I found the Federation club of Portland in a most gratifying condition of vigor, and no wonder—it has eighty active members thoroughly impregnated with the principles of the S. L. P.

I was in Tacoma on December 14. The S. L. P. and the Federation Club roused up an enthusiastic meeting for Tholin, a meeting which contributed forty-seven dollars to the relief fund. In Tacoma I had the privilege of shaking hands with Comrade Norling of Pasco, Wash., who had traveled two hundred miles to hear the message of our fellows across the sea. Norling, it will be remembered by many, gave powerful financial aid toward the establishing of the "Arbetaren."

December 15th Tholin and I were in Seattle on the same day. A meeting was held under the direction of the Section S. L. P., Finnish S. P., and the Scandinavian Federation Club. The collection resulted in one hundred and fifty-six dollars. During the evening Tholin and I visited the Trades and Labor Assembly and received a donation of fifty dollars.

On December 17th we two travelers arrived at the "seat of war"—Spokane. A meeting was held here under the auspices of a Scandinavian Socialist Club. The attendance was good and the collection better—fifty-six dollars. I found from observation in the city of Spokane that conditions prevailing there in connection with the I. W. W. circus and farce have been correctly reported in the Daily and Weekly People.

On the 21st of December I was in Butte. A meeting was called by Comrade Friedell of the S. L. P., and the Local of the S. P. The proletariat responded cheerfully, and contributed fifty of their hard earned dollars to our common cause. From Butte I traveled eastward and was in my home city by Christmas.

In conclusion I wish to extend for myself and for Comrade Tholin—particularly myself—heartiest thanks to the members of the S. P., S. L. P. and Scandinavian Federation for the all-important assistance they gave us while we were in the West.

From what I observed and heard while in the western part of the States, I feel quite justified in asserting that the S. P. is fast declining as a power among the working class; and I would remind the S. L. P., Scandinavian Federation and allied organizations that they have an immediate future of increasing their power for good, of which they should take fullest advantage.

Sold 1,100 S. L. P. pamphlets during my trip, they being Swedish translations of De Leon's speeches.

John Olson.

A MISSING WALSH.

Omaha Police Seek Him for Alleged Theft of Funds.

Omaha, Neb., January 17.—Having seen in the Daily People recently conjectures as to the present whereabouts of one John Walsh, of Spokane, Wash., I-am-a-Bum fame, the following from the "Omaha Daily News" of this date, while it does not throw any light upon the present whereabouts of the gentleman, indicates that he was recently in this city. Here is the "Daily News" item:

"LODGE TREASURER
GONE; CASH MISSING.

"Independent Workers of World Ask Police to Help Them Locate John Walsh.

"**John Walsh,** treasurer and organizer of the Omaha branch of the Independent Workers of the World, a labor organization, at 1114 Douglas street, has left Omaha and has not been seen since January 3.

"According to members of the institution, $1,200, representing a large portion of the funds of the order, is also missing.

"The alleged theft of the money was not discovered until Saturday, when it was reported to the police. The exact amount taken is not known, as no books were kept. Walsh, however, had free access to the treasury. The money taken is said to have represented practically all on hand and constituted the proceeds of the lodging house and restaurant operated by the organization at the Douglas street address."

Watcher.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKE

COAL MINERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES SURPRISE CAPITALISTS.

Go Out Without Giving Owners Time to Prepare—Labor Fakirs Try to Stifle Spirit of Class-Consciousness—Strike Leaders Kidnapped by Police—All This in the Labor Paradise.

Sydney, N. S. W., December 12, 1909.—The craft union coal miners for the first time in the history of their struggles with capitalism, have struck simultaneously, the mines involved being the whole of the coal fields of the State of New South Wales.

Their Union, the Colliery Employes' Federation, is fighting a grim determined battle for existence, the following being the issues involved:

1. A minimum daily wage for all classes of labor with a uniform sliding scale.
2. Eight hours from bank to bank.
3. Sliding scale for machine won coal.
4. One shilling per hour for screened small coal.
5. Penalties imposed for filling dirt.
6. Abolition of second shift.

For some time there has been a systematic effort on the part of the "Coal Vend" to smash the Miners' Union by tyrannical methods. The Unionists' position became so intolerable that they were forced to strike, and through the able generalship of their leader, Peter Bowling, the mine owners were completely taken by surprise. The strike commenced on November 8, when the coal stocks were low and the Thieves' Stock Exchange and Wool Sales were in full swing, and was completely paralyzed the ruling class who were unprepared.

In previous strikes ample notice was given by the Unions involved.

Many factories in the metropolis have closed down. The railroad, street car, and ferry services have been reduced. On November 15th the Waterside Workers' Federation met to decide what steps they should take to assist the miners, but were dexterously turned from their purpose by the eloquent oration of their secretary, W. M. Hughes, "Labor" member in the House of Representatives and Ex-Attorney General in the late Fisher "Labor" Ministry.

The Strike Congress is meeting daily in the Sydney Trades Hall. It is composed of Labor politicians and Fakers of various brands, the sincere and earnest Labor delegates being in a hopeless minority.

The State "Labor" party is completely apathetic. When the "Labor" politicians take a hand the strike generally ends disastrously for the men; the late street car strike, for instance.

There are 13,000 Unionists now out. The storm centre hinges around the Newcastle and Maitland fields; the miners there are militant and progressive, being far in advance of their South and Western comrades. The incessant propaganda of the S. L. P. and I. W. W. Clubs has borne good fruit, the miners keeping perfect order despite the efforts of the state physical force army to draw them into acts of violence, and so play into the hands of the enemy. The usual bomb outrages have been organized by the ruling class to alienate "public" sympathy.

The Czar of N. S. W., State Premier Wade is attempting the usual mediation between the slaves and their owners, threatening dire penalties to the slaves if they refuse to submit.

Traitor Hughes, the "Labor" M. P., and erstwhile "Socialist," is diplomatically breaking the strike and is applauded as a great leader of men by the capitalist press.

The State "Labor" party, to retrieve its growing unpopularity, is carrying on a vigorous campaign in favor of nationalizing the mines: an instalment of State Capitalism.

A strike manifesto has been issued by the Strike Congress setting out the class nature of the struggle. The Miners will not return to work until the owners grant an open conference redressing their grievances.

The Premier urges the men to return to work, a conference to be held afterwards. Two years ago the miners accepted the owners' proposition. After returning to work a tribunal was appointed, and instead of grievances being redressed the wage slaves were subjected

(Continued on page two.)

SUCCESS MYTH

EFFECTIVELY RIPPED UP BY A WORKINGMAN WHO TAKES UP CIRCULAR OF CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

By Julius O. Johnson, Bridgeport, Conn.

Some time ago I received from the Armour Institute of Technology an invitation to join their correspondence school. Among the papers they sent me to prove that it only depended upon myself alone whether I would remain a wage-slave or not was an address delivered by Mr. G. F. Patton to the McCormick Harvester Club in Chicago. Part of this address is interesting because it is the first time, to my knowledge, that a capitalist institution admits wholly and without reservation the degrading condition of the working class in the United States and proves it by words deliberately stolen from S. L. P. literature.

I quote from their circular on Mr. Patton's address:

"Men say that slavery has been abolished—and Negro slavery *has* been abolished—but there are hundreds of thousands of men in our own country who are in a worse condition of servitude than ever Negro endured in the South."

"You say this is the land of the Free —that he (the workingman) is a free man. I say that he is a slave, because he is absolutely under the control of some one else. Where some one else controls your tools, he controls your opportunity to work, and when he controls your opportunity *he* is master, *you* are the slave. Indeed, in many regards, the black slave of the South was far better off than the white slave of the North. The black man could not quit, but he was fed, clothed, and doctored during sickness. The picture in Uncle Tom's Cabin is much overdrawn—the Negro was worth too much money to be mistreated very much—but *you*— if you are an uneducated white slave—how much are you worth to your master?—how much will it cost him to replace *you* when you get old and wear out? You say 'I am *not* a slave; I can quit.' Yes, you can quit, and go to work in the same old treadmill again — or starve. The fact is you can not quit—you can only change your master. A man is free, and free *only* when he controls his opportunity to work."

While I agree with Mr. Patton as to the condition of the wageworkers in this land of the "free," and while I heartily endorse the expressions he uses, I must take exception to the solution which he claims will lift the workers from wageslavery to an independent position in society. Mr. Patton says his remedy is a success, but I claim it spells failure. Before I prove my assertion, I cannot help expressing my astonishment at the fact that the Armour Institute, an agency of the class which Mr. Patton proves owns and controls the means of production and distribution thereby making the working class slaves.—I cannot help, I say, expressing astonishment that such a capitalist institution endorses all the claims of the S. L. P. It is enough to make a man sit up and think.

Mr. Patton says "Fate hangs out no red headlights at the crossroads of man's career." I know nothing about fate, whether it does or not, but the S. L. P. does, and I am glad to see Mr. Patton join in the illumination. Yes, this little address is a Red headlight alright, alright. It shows that the time has come, and Patton understands that the workers will no longer listen to the old song about prosperity. Now he has resolved to tell the truth.

What is Mr. Patton's solution? It is: "Get a technical education." "Get out of the shop and become a draughtsman or foreman, perhaps a superintendent." And this from one who in his address distinctly states "Where some one controls *your* tools he controls *your* opportunity to work and when he controls *your* opportunity *he* is master, *you* are the slave."

Now, is there anywhere an industrial plant where the draughting room and office is not owned and controlled by the shareholder who owns the rest of the plant? No. These departments are part of the plant; one could not exist without the co-operation of the others. Consequently the machinist, draughtsman and superintendent all are wage-slaves. There is and can be no distinction between brainworkers and handworkers in an industrial plant.

But, says Mr. Patton, "an education means more money." So it does,—not for me but for my employer. Wages depend on supply and demand. If there are ten jobs in the office and only one applicant, then wages are high; but if there are ten applicants and only one job, wages are low. Surely Mr. Patton, with his superior education, ought to understand that which is only common sense, and that is that instead of helping the workers he does them positive injury. There are many of us who hold positions in draughting rooms or as foremen but the correspondence schools turn out hundreds of young men who, having no position, must compete with us who have, and consequently wages, depending on supply and demand, go down.

Now, there is something else which Mr. Patton has clean forgotten, and which is important. It is this: Wages, like water under natural conditions, always tend to a level. Though you may, by artificial means raise them here and there, left to themselves both will again assume a level position. This proves that if a whole body of water is to be raised it can only be done by raising the bottom, and consequently, if the wages of the working class are to be raised and their condition improved, it cannot be done by giving a little technical education to a few favored ones so that they may be able to raise themselves on the back of others.

No, the workingclass will lift itself, not into draughting rooms, but out of wageslavery, and will do this on the very day it has achieved the necessary political and economic knowledge to do so. This is the education which will unslave workingmen, and then and only then will wage-slavery be abolished because the tools will then belong to the workingclass.

But these facts seem to have been left out of Mr. Patton's "education."

POUREN NOT SENTENCED.

Riga, Russia, January 22.—It is now said that the man condemned to death by a court-martial here yesterday was Jan Paured, an alleged murderer, and not Jan Pouren, the revolutionist, who escaped to the United States.

The first despatches announced that a decree had been passed against Jan Pouren, who was accused of murdering a Dr. Katterfeld in Kurland Province. But this accusation was trumped up against Pouren who was wanted by Russia for political offenses. He successfully resisted being sent back to Russia.

Vladimir Bourtseff, the Russian radical, stated that Jan Janoff Pouren was not a leader of the revolutionary movement in Russia nor an active worker in the cause. He had become embroiled among other peasants in the outbreaks that followed the Japanese war, and had been accused of killing several adherents of the Government. In fact, said Bourtseff, these killings were acts of war and not murders. Pouren's case had been made a test by the Russian authorities. If they could succeed in securing his extradition, a long string of other extraditions of prisoners charged with political crimes wold follow. Pouren is now in this city, working as an electrician.

35,000 WORKMEN KILLED IN YEAR BY ACCIDENT.

Between 30,000 and 35,000 deaths and 2,00,000 injured is the accident record in the United States during the past year among workingmen, according to a bulletin on accidents issued recently by the Bureau of Labor. Of those employed in factories and workshops it is stated that probably the most exposed exposed class are the workers in iron and steel.

Fatal accidents among electricious and electric linemen and coal miners are declared to be excessive, while railway trainmen were killed in the proportion of 7.46 deaths per one thousand employes.

The bulletin declares that much that could be done for the protection of the workingman is neglected, although many and far-reaching improvements have been introduced in factory practice during the last decade. It is pointed out that the possibilities for successful accident prevention have been clearly demonstrated in the experience of foreign countries.

It is stated that it should not be impossible to avert at least one-third and perhaps one-half of the accidents by intelligent and rational methods of factory inspection, legislation and control.—The Emergency Service.

A SLAVE IN FRACTIONS.

The free laborer sells himself, and that by fractions. From day to day he sells by auction eight, ten, twelve, fifteen hours of his life to the highest bidder—to the owner of the raw material, the instruments of work and the means of life; that is to the employer.

The laborer himself belongs to neither the owner nor to the soil; but eight, ten, twelve, fifteen hours of his daily life belong to the man who buys them.

The laborer leaves the employer to whom he has hired himself whenever he pleases; and the employer discharges him whenever he thinks fit; either as soon as he ceases to make a profit out of him or fails to get as high a profit as he requires.

But the laborer whose only source of earning is the sale of his labor power cannot leave "the whole class of his purchasers," that is the capitalist class, without renouncing his existence. He does not belong to this or that particular employer, but he does belong to that: it is his business to discover "his own particular purchaser."

—Karl Marx.

A CASTLE IN SPOKANE

A New Reading of the Old Proverb, "A Castle in Spain."

Seattle, January 20.—The spectacular rush to jail having dwindled away, until, like the one-time news: "All's quiet along the Potomac to-night," "all's quiet along the Spokane to-night," except the voices of two feminine Talkfest Crusaders carefully talking outside the fire-limits; the tide of battle rolls westward to engulf Seattle in the melodramatic ruin in which the Warriors of the Clouds have left Spokane. They are like Don Quixote rising, broken and sore, from his tilt with the windmill. Uncomprehending, and still full of valiant words. Don Quixote was to himself and his faithful simple follower, the hero of an encounter to be sung in deathless story. So these Cohorts of Valiant Words descend like the Huns upon Seattle; that it may know of the valor that puffeth out, and the deathless deeds that are written on a cloud.

So the Warriors of the Clouds come rushing on the winds from Spokane, riding the whirlwind of words; while the shrieking winds cry "Desolation, O ye Courts! Destruction, O ye Employment Sharks!" Their watchword "Desolation" is written on a cloud.

O ye desolate capitalists of Seattle, weep,—gnash your teeth,—with wringing of hands,—for the evil days have come upon you! Seek ye, hastily, mercy at the hands of the invader! Look ye, in the East, like unto a rushing comet, cometh the Castle that sitteth upon a cloud, fashioned without hands, built without foundations; and round about it, roaring winds of rhetoric. So do the Warriors of the Clouds inhabit a Castle in the air from which proceed many valiant words devouring all that opposeth them;—sweeping the higher air on a fiery cloud, whereon is written "Desolation! Desolation! O ye Capitalists!"—never touching the ground. Such valiant words speak of deathless glory,—an immortal tale of battle, where the cloud shall vanquish the earth.

So do the Valiants of Spokane come conquering from the field of glory, bespattered with the blood of many enemies slain in desperate word-encounters, in fiery battles of rhetoric, in forgotten systems of logic! Amid paeans of bombast come the Conquerors of the Air! All Hail! Ye Valiants of Mighty Words! Behold the captives, pitiable political procedures, chained to the chariot wheels of the Triumph of the Air.

Such is the Triumphant Entry of the Valiants who return from the Battle of the Air. Such are the glorious deeds of the inhabitants of the Castle without foundation. Such was the Battle of the Clouds, which touched nothing of earth.

So Don Quixote pulled from the heap of himself, his horse, his armor, his shield, and his weapons, by faithful Sancho Panza, and dazed by his own bruises and the completeness of his own overthrow, declares the Battle with the Windmill was a famous fight of awful carnage, long to be heralded of men. Leaning, dazed, against the wall he had not injured, he felt by the pains of his own wracked body that the distress and overthrow of the enemy must have been awful to behold.

Gentlemen! Smile not! The Don Quixotes of all periods have their usefulness in the scheme of things. The "awful example" is not the least valuable man in society.

E. H. Fogerty.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

(Continued from page one.)

to greater degradation which culminated in the present strike.

On December 4th, strike leaders Bowling, Brennan and Burns were arrested under dramatic circumstances. They left Sydney for Newcastle, 100 miles away, by the evening train: a contingent of 75 police left by the same train, the warrants being dispatched by automobile.

The train arrived at Newcastle 11.30 p. m., just an hour after a mass meeting had closed down. The local police were ranged along the platform and as the strike leaders stepped out of the train, in being greeted by their friends, the contingent in the train filed out, and kept the crowd back: the leaders were hemmed in by police and then arrested; the crowd assembled kept its temper, and the utmost good order prevailed, the government's attempt to incite a riot having failed utterly. Space precludes from continuing; the writer will deal with further developments in a future letter.

William Fergusson.

LABOR GRAFT

New Orleans Painters Victimized by Their A. F. of L. "Union."

New Orleans, La., January 12.—A few lines from this part of the country may be of some interest to the readers of The People, and especially the members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America. If the rank and file of other craft organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor compare notes, they will easily see that their organizations are run on the same basis and for the same purpose, namely that of making more wealth for the capitalist class. Which means that these supposedly "labor" organizations are controlled by the capitalists so that they themselves may have more luxuries, finer palaces, and also the power through all this wealth to keep the working class in wage slavery and the tortures of hell.

Some eight years ago some of the painters of this town took it upon themselves to try to organize all the painters for better conditions. They have succeeded to some extent, at the expense of the rest of the working class. Lately they were about to follow it up from nine hours and one dollar and fifty cents a day, to eight hours and three dollars and fifty cents a day with a half-day Saturday with a half-day's pay. When lo and behold, the general officer of the Painters' Union sent an organizer, Sullivan by name, who did all in his power to discourage the strike by telling the men that they "had no business to strike" at that time of the year. He also told them that they "violated the constitution and general laws" in half a dozen different ways, and that the general office, on those grounds, would not give the local Union any support. This in turn awoke that rebellious feeling that was manifested by the members for several months past. Sullivan also unconsciously proved that the general office was only to collect per capita tax from the locals in order to pay the "officers" as high as five dollars a day and expenses.

Here are some of the figures taken from the December Painters' Journal, for the running expense of the month of November:

$150 monthly salary of Secretary.

150, monthly salary of General President.

556, Office clerks' salary.

108, Expense of Secretaries to the National Building Trades.

160, National Building Trades tax.

315, American Federation tax.

1,511, Printing the Journal for November.

390, Stencils (it does not say for what use.)

342, Salaries of clerks, again.

1,967, Salaries and expenses of organizers (better known as dis-Organizers.)

11.50, Articles for the Journal.

204, General President's expenses.

324, 1st Vice-President's expenses.

294, 2nd Vice-President's expenses.

270, 3rd Vice-President's expenses.

263, 4th Vice-President's expenses.

290, 5th Vice-President's expenses.

186, 6th Vice-President's expenses.

All of this is just one month's expense account. After reading this, you can readily see why the "officers" do not want a strike on their hands, as they might have to give up some of the money that would otherwise go to pay them fine salaries and nice fat expenses. They also, like the capitalists, want to live in luxury, and in palaces, at the workers' expense, while the workers and their wives and children are going ragged and hungry, knocked from pillar to post, some not even knowing where to lay their heads. Those who are working are working at such speed that they are "all in" when knocking off time comes. Worse than that, they have to take to the stimulus of liquor to keep up their nerves, knowing that if they don't, the boss has lots more asking to take their place, and will lay them off in a wink once they start to slow up.

The Painters' Journal is published once a month, and the expenses as given in it each month do not vary much. Also, while General Organizer James Sullivan declared that it was "not the time of year" to strike, he could not answer when was the time to strike to enforce the demands made on the representatives of the capitalist class, the contractors.

Sullivan while here was shown that the workers had to have food, shelter, and clothing, and to get this had to sell their labor power at prices far below what they needed; also, that these conditions would continue as long as the capitalist system lasted. While all this was being told to him in the presence of the workers, he kept on trying to muddle the members up still more.

The consequence of Sullivan's actions regarding the strike were that the local fell to pieces. Of course in the meantime the general office was paying out about $250 a month as salaries and expenses to an organizer who practically disbanded a Union. Now they are paying about this much again to a man named Bayliss to try to get it organized again for the sake of the $100 dues a month they lost when the Union went up. Bayliss has no argument to show why they ought to organize except that "the Brotherhood of Painters pays a better insurance for the money than any insurance company in the United States!" As if all the workers wanted was a chance to join something where they had to die to win, while the general office and the organizers were having a good time living fine.

But to sum up, what good does it do the painters for the officers to have a grand good time? Our only salvation is to organize into an Industrial Union in conjunction with a political organization of the working class, take over the mills, mines and factories and run them for the good of all who are willing to do their share of useful work. That will be the end of exploitation and graft—even A. F. of L. "labor" graft.

Chas. Wilson.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

WHY IT IS NO NEARER TO SOCIALISM THAN PRIVATE OWNERSHIP IS.

Socialist Partyite—Hulloa, S. L. P.! how's that funny platform of your party?

Socialist Labor Partyite—Our platform is O. K. We don't spread flypaper on it.

S. P.—Do you insinuate the S. P. platform is flypaper?

S. L. P.—Insinuate nothing. We S. L. P.-ers say it IS flypaper, and a regular tanglefoot for the uneducated worker who gets caught on it, and getting the sticky stuff on him, makes a terrible buzzing noise about it. Bah! away with it. You fool yourself you're a Socialist.

S. P.—Don't get sarcastic, old man, for our party is a large organization, and (proudly) look at the members we have in the Legislature in Wisconsin! Look at the Government ownership we've almost got! And as for the S. L. P., nobody knows it's alive.

S. L. P.—Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha!

S. L.—What are you laughing at?

S. L. P.—I just remembered I saw two kids yesterday playing with balloons; one had a big green one, and the smaller kid had a small red one. The big kid was boasting of his balloon, when a north wind struck it, and it was blown up against a barbed wire and burst. Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha!

S. P.—Stop laughing and talk serious. You——

S. L. P.—I couldn't help laughing, for seriously, I saw a parallel. The S. P. is a big kid with a big green balloon, and——

S. P.—And I suppose you think you're a barbed wire, and can bust it. Eh?

S. L. P.—Exactly, your statements are so funny. Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha! But excuse me for laughing: you're the easiest mark I've had for a long time.

S. P.—Easy mark be jiggered. Stiffen your jaws and give us something logical.

S. L. P.—All right, kid—the S. L. P. is the fountain of truth and logic, so here goes. You say Government ownership is Socialistic?

S. P.—Yes.

S. L. P.—Government ownership is no more Socialistic than private ownership.

S. P.—Hurry up and show me then.

S. L. P.—Let's take the railways for example, but I'll give you a definition of Socialism first. Socialism is the collective ownership, operation and control of the means of production, transportation and distribution. Isn't it?

S. P.—Yes, that's all right.

S. L. P.—Well, if the railways were privately owned by a railway company, they would still be operated on the same basis, that is, by SOCIAL labor, by workers in all sections such as section hands, engineers, signalmen, etc. So you see that whether the railways are privately owned, or owned or apparently owned by the Government, the system of production is the same, namely, SOCIAL production, and Government ownership does not alter that fact. Neither does Government ownership alter the fact that under it, as under private ownership, the capitalists, and not the workers, get the benefit of it. So hold those two facts in mind, and you will recognize that Government ownership is no more Socialist than private ownership, and is not a fraction of a step nearer Socialism than private ownership. So you see that while the Socialist Republic will be operated by the same system of SOCIAL labor as prevails to-day, Government ownership is merely flypaper. To take a case that fits you exactly, down in Australia they have Government ownership of the railways, and there every act of the Railway Commissioners shows that Government ownership is capitalism, with all that that portends to the workers.

S. P.—But the Australian Government railways and tramways are an advantage to the Australian public, you must admit; and did you see the balance sheet of last year's working? That proves it!

S. L. P.—That's where you put another nail in your coffin. I happened to see that balance sheet, and noted this:

Balance after paying working expenses	£2,997,631
Interest on capital invested..	1,829,566
Final surplus......	£468,066

That shows that Government ownership means robbery of the workers just the same, for the sum headed "Interest on Capital Invested," which was the lion's share, went to the capitalists who loaned the money to the Government. And to continue the fiction, the "public" only got £468,066. So you see the Australian railways and tramways gave four times as much to the money-lenders as it did to the "public." Suppose you were a workingman down there, how much do you suppose you'd get?

S. P.—(ruefully): I know well enough I'd get nothing.

S. L. P.—Just the same with the rest of the Australian "public." In the Socialist Republic the workers on the railways will determine what are the conditions and hours of labor as only those who work in the industry are qualified to know, and the Transportation Department will be represented in the Industrial Legislature by workers in that industry, composed of railway, tramway and steamer sections of that department; for as at present constituted the Legislature is composed of men elected on a geographical basis, which is unfitted to represent the Socialist Republic, which is a Republic of Industry. Do the workers on the railways or trolley lines have any say in their operation?

S. P.—I should say not. If any worker is heard criticising the management he is promptly sacked.

S. L. P.—I thought so. And in Australia, when the delegates from the last Trades Congress went to see manager Johnson about labor conditions on the railways, he told them he was "brought to the country to operate them on a commercial basis and he was doing so." "Commercial basis" means profits. Therefore Government Ownership is likewise profits; Private Ownership is profits. There you have them! The Siamese Twins of plunder! So there's logic from the S. L. P. Government ownership is not a step to Socialism. The workers are robbed, they have no say in the operation, and they daren't criticise. Your balloon is burst. You struck a barbed wire!

S. P.—(walks away muttering): I feel as if I'd been to the North Pole, I got such a chill that time.—Adapted to America from the Sydney, Australia, People.

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THE BARCELONA OUTBREAK

BY MIGUEL V. MORENO, IN THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE.

Beginning of the Agitation.

The news that the Spanish Government was preparing military action against Morocco, under the pretence of "civilizing" the inhabitants of that country and punishing the "outrages perpetrated by them on Spanish workmen," was received throughout Catalonia with significant demonstrations of displeasure.

It did not escape notice that the military enterprise being undertaken was of a purely commercial nature, and that its real object was not to defend the interests of the workmen, but the concessions of the Marquis de Comillas and the other speculators, who were the largest shareholders in the Riff mines.

This praiseworthy display of discontent found further public utterance when the progressive Press published the earliest protests, and the opposition rose to frenzy when the first meetings were held in Barcelona, and others were afterwards organized simultaneously throughout Catalonia to protest emphatically against the war.

The Spanish Government subordinated national to financial interests, and strove to persuade the workmen that the war was, to a certain extent, the embodiment of their rights. It was they, so the Government told them, whom they defended in defending their country and Spanish territory (which had become Spanish after having formerly belonged to Morocco). This "defence of territory" was an excellent excuse for mobilizing the army, that safeguard of the privileges of the upper classes. The so-called interests of the nation were an irresistible argument for compelling the workmen to put on uniforms to aid in defending the interests of their masters.

It may be worth while, incidentally, to recall the fact that in Spain military service falls exclusively on the poorer classes, and that the middle-class citizen, who can afford to pay $300 for the purchase of a substitute, stops quietly at home, and sends some poor wretch to suffer or be killed in his place.

The Government began to mobilize the reserves. The majority of these were married men with families, and were about to leave their wives and children in utter misery and despair. Whenever reservists left for the war, the mothers, wives and sisters uttered noisy protests. In the public squares, in streets and cafes, the sole subject of conversation was the daily massacre in Morocco of these poor victims, who were being sent to the shambles. Workmen liable to be called up for service were deserting daily by thousands.

The civil governor of Barcelona issued an edict authorizing the arrest, for the purpose of identification, of any one detected in leaving for the frontier. He declared, moreover, that 70 per cent. of the Catalonian reserves were deserting.

Indignation increased from day to day. In the middle of July an embarkation of troops took place in Barcelona from the Alfonso XII quay. More than two thousand persons, chiefly women, were assembled there, intent on preventing these bright and vigorous young lives from being sent to perish at the war.

The embarkation was carried out. But afterwards an imposing and powerful demonstration traversed the streets, shouting "Down with the war!" "Death to Comillas!" "Down with the Government!" Armed policemen interfered, making repeated charges and ultimately dispersing the demonstration.

These sympathetic demonstrations show us once more the actual tendency of the human race towards ultimate unity, and the entrance of workmen into the pathway of reason, refusing to go illogically and die or be killed in defence of territory and interests which are not theirs.

The local confederation of protesting societies belonging to the Workers' Alliance an organization numbering 103 unions and 24,000 members, summoned a meeting of delegates for Friday, July 23, "to discuss the present war in Morocco."

Senor Ossorio y Gallardo, civil governor of Barcelona, informed the signatory of the notice, that the meeting would be prohibited and he would be arrested. This imprisonment was of short duration. Within two hours the prisoner was set at liberty, but was informed that he would be prosecuted.

This iniquitous procedure angered all the delegates, who were informed of the postponement of the meeting.

Two or three of them got together, and, coming to an agreement, determined to answer the Government's challenge with a general strike.

Preparation for the Strike.

During the whole of Saturday the talk throughout Barcelona was of the attitude which the local confederation would take up.

We at once visited the editorial offices of several newspapers to inform them of our decision to proclaim a general strike. Nevertheless, the Sunday morning issues said nothing about it.

That Sunday morning a delegate of the Committe left for the province of Gerone; other comrades appointed by the Committee went in different directions. The same morning delegates arrived from Sabadell, Tarrasa, Villanueva y Geltru, Igualada, Badalona and other places to inquire what attitude we should take up, and our decision was reported to them.

At the same time various sub-committees were appointed, and these during Sunday afternoon visited the workmen's societies in the neighborhood, and invited them to go that evening and drink coffee at a prearranged place.

There were 250 of us assembled there. I had the satisfaction of appointing committees, which on Monday, posted at the stragetic points in the neighborhood through which the workmen streamed towards factories and workshops, were to inform them of the agreement come to.

As these workmen warned their comrades of what was up, the latter received the news with sympathy and joined the others.

In Barcelona there are many factories, tanneries and spinningmills in particular, in which thousands of women are employed. They are preferred to men because they work well and are paid less wages. They were the first to assemble, and wrote in large letters on pieces of white cloth "Down with the war!" and making their way from the outlying districts towards the heart of the city, urged every one to leave work and business by way of protest. In the factories and workshops they met with no opposition.

But the tramwaymen's officials bluntly refused to side with them. The indignant women carried the platforms of the vehicles by assault, while others heroically lay down across the tramlines. The tramway-traffic was thus stopped.

Armed forces then interfered, and, without warning of any kind, brutally discharged several volleys at the people. One person, a child, was killed, and several people were wounded.

The Struggle and Its Moral.

Thus the struggle began. As in February 1902, the people had only declared a strike, which was a peaceful protest, though rendered effective by unanimity. The brutality of the police and civic guard changed this strike into a battle. The infuriated populace seemed literally to spring up out of the pavements, and seizing whatever came to hand, victoriously repulsed their aggressors.

At ten o'clock in the morning the strike was general in Barcelona and the neighboring districts. Shortly afterwards we learnt that a serious conflict had broken out between the civic guard and the people at Hostafranchs and Sans. Then came the news that firing had begun in the suburbs of Barcelona at Gracia, Pueblo-Nuevo, Clot and San-Martin.

At the same time a conflict was raging between the people and mounted police in San-Antonio Square and in the Paraleio.

Without any one's previous suggestion, the people began to throw up barricades through the streets. Almost at the same time some convents were set on fire.

The troops came out of barracks and the people cheered them, thus expressing a sympathy which "might have been" felt for the unfortunate soldiers. But these cheers in fact were not an expression of sympathy. It was a tactical move to bring the soldiers over to our side.

The garrison of the city fraternized with the people and did not fire on them. We might have had an excellent opportunity of disarming the soldiers, if the masses had been more profoundly imbued with the anti-militarist spirit, if they had had a revolutionary conscience and adopted a revolutionary standpoint.

So matters went on. On Tuesday we knew that Sabdell, Tarrasa, Badalona, Granollers, and other communes adjoining Barcelona, were in the hands of the revolutionaries. We were told that Madrid, Valentia and Saragossa had joined the movement. The rumor spread that the royal family had fled, and that revolutionary committees had got possession of the public buildings in Madrid.

On this news the enthusiasm grew from moment to moment. What a cruel disillusion it was on Thursday morning to see the arrival of two battalions of the Aragon Regiment from the garrison of Saragossa, and portions of the garrisons of Madrid and Valentia.

The people understood that the arrival of these troops was proof positive that nothing had happened in Madrid, Valentia or Saragossa, and gained the impression that the outbreak was isolated. Then enthusiasm began to fade. Nevertheless, the agitation was maintained until Saturday.

As soon as the movement was over, the very people who had persistently protested in newspapers and at meetings against the war, and who turned traitors when the time for action arrived, had the presumption to condemn it, alleging in excuse that acts of pillage had been committed.

At the outset, when the convents were burning, I saw boxes full of riches being thrown untouched into the flames. It was the same with all the objects of value, such as altar-garments, jewels, etc. It is true, afterwards, persons unconnected with the agitation, affecting curiosity to know what happened, and some even assuming fervent zeal, extracted from beneath the ruins various articles which had escaped the action of the fire.

Notwithstanding the hatred felt by the people towards members of the religious orders, and the memory of the crimes perpetrated by the monks, particularly in Spain, there were no refinements of cruelty. Life was respected.

What was done, and what in reactionary and clerical language was denounced as profanation of the dead, was to expose to public view the dead nuns buried in the convents, who showed signs of having been martyred. In the Salasian convent the people found two empty bomb-cases, and in the San-Antonio convent apparatus for coining false money, which was forwarded to General Brandey.

After Saturday the rising was quelled, and repression began. All know the form it took. There were thousands of prisioners and fugitives, hundreds were transported, including old men of seventy years of age, who had not taken and were incapable of taking part in the struggle.

From the Barcelona outbreak are gained important lessons, from which all clear-sighted persons will derive advantage.

The workmen have proved that they can enforce their rights of themselves that they are awake to the sentiment of justice, and will no longer blindly consent to lose their lives and take up arms like idiots to deprive others, proletarians like themselves, of land which their masters will make use of to exploit them still further.

We defend with legitimate pride our course of action in the anti-war agitation, for whether we win or lose in this war, we are persuaded that we shall go on dying of hunger during periods of unemployment, while the river and the hospital will still remain the asylum of our old age. The middle-class capitalists would like us to sacrifice our lives in their murderous adventures. What do we gain by them?

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Russian Workmen Suffer Death Rather Than Sin Against Their Ideal.

The whole world has protested against the infamous murder of Ferrer. But we learn from the Russian paper, "The Social-Democratic Voice," of an incident still more touching to the class conscious proletariat.

On September 21st, at Ekaterinoslav, were executed eight railroad employees who had taken part in the great general strike of December 1905, under circumstances which we are going to relate.

The Witte-Dournovo Government [in 1906] had arrested, in order to bring them before the court-martial, a hundred railway-workers, who, under the Goriemykine Government, were liberated for lack of evidence. The Stolypin Government succeeded in repairing this "error" of its predecessor. The Court-martial sentenced 32 to death and many more to hard labor, and that for a crime committed three years before.

This sentence was given in November of last year. As a result of an application by the [Octobrist] deputies of Ekaterinoslaw to the authorities, an offer was made to the condemned men to spare their lives on condition that they expressed their repentance and made "a patriotic declaration." On December 6th, 1908 [the birthday of Nicholas], some of the sentenced men sent to the Czar the declaration demanded from them in order to save their lives. That day, on which the conquered revolutionaries renounced their "subversive ideas" was a great day for Nicholas.

But eight of the condemned stubbornly refused to ask their pardon from their executioner. They resisted the feebleness which had overcome their fellow-prisoners. These eight heroes did not bow their heads; they remained faithful to their revolutionary duty until the end.

During nine months they underwent the torment of waiting. The executioners had not the time to hang them!

At last, one fine day, by telegraph was announced to the whole world an agreeable item of news:

Stolypin had given the order that no more hanging was to take place except in extreme cases "because of the pacification of the country." However, a few days after, our Ekaterinoslaw comrades were executed.

Is not that an admirable example of courage which was given by those eight working men who refused with brave steadfastness the pardon which was offered them? Is it not wonderfully beautiful, that strike of the candidates for death? What tragic grandeur?

Among the thousands of workers who have died courageously on the scaffold for the cause of the revolution in Russia, the working-class will not forget the eight heroes of Ekaterinoslaw who remained true during four years, from the insurrection to the tomb.

from "Le Socialisme,"
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THE FAMILY

CAPITALIST THINKERS OF ALL SHADES DISCUSSING ITS APPARENT BREAK-UP.

One of the most notable recent events in the debate now going on over the break-up of the family under the adverse conditions engendered by our present industrial system was the resignation from the board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania of Walter George Smith, a well-known Roman Catholic publicist of Philadelphia, because of his disagreement with the views on divorce held by Prof. J. P. Lichtenberger. Professor Lichtenberger's views were made public at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Society in Atlantic City. He said, in part:

"We might as well seek to stop suicide by prohibitive legislation as divorce. The sane method, as Professor Howard has indicated, is constructive treatment of the causes rather than destructive treatment of the results.

"Marriage in the aspect we are discussing is the legal sanction of the social custom of the family. It is dependent upon law neither for its institution nor for its perpetuation. We need to get rid of the fear that the family will disintegrate unless held together by law. The family always will arise and disintegrate as the necessities of life require, with scant regard for our laws on the subject.

"If these generalizations are approximately correct then it is certainly clear that the actual compelling forces in the sphere of religion and ethics are not ecclesiastical enactment and reactionary clerical resolutions which represent the conservative influence in the church, but those which reside in the nature of our modern social, intellectual and religious life."

All this represents but the latest development of a discussion that, for many months, has been attracting widespread attention. It was started by a special Government report on "Marriage and Divorce," published by the Director of the Census. It was given dramatic emphasis by the secret "three-minute divorce" granted Mrs. John Jacob Astor. It is punctuated at the present time by the remarks of Supreme Court Justices, university professors, clergymen, and writers of high and low degree. It raises what Professor Howard calls "the most difficult problem of modern civilization."

The report is certainly arresting, and to those who hold to conservative standards most alarming. Its salient features are outlined in "Pearson's Magazine" by Allan L. Benson as follows:

"First: Every twelfth marriage in this country is ended in a divorce court.

"Second: In 1870, there were only 28 divorces to every 100,000 of population; now there are 73.

"Third: Barring Japan, no nation comes within gunshot of our divorce rate. In England and Wales, to every 100,000 of population, there are annually granted 2 divorces; in Ireland, less than 1; in Italy, 3; in Scotland, 4; in Germany, 15; in France, 23; and in the United States, as just stated, 73."

The conservative mind is inclined to take it for granted that divorce in itself is an "evil." But Professor Howard, in a keen historical resume in McClure's Magazine, shows that increasing liberalism in marital standards has coincided with social progress. He makes it clear that "Puritanism," so often supposed to justify an almost Roman Catholic attitude towards divorce, has actually in the past exerted an influence in just the opposite direction. To quote his argument:

"It should not be forgotten that liberal divorce in Christian lands is the fruit of that phase of the renaissance in thought that we call the Reformation. For in its origin the prevailing modern doctrine of divorce, like the prevailing modern conception of the form and nature of wedlock, was shaped by the brain of Martin Luther. It was a righteous revolt against the absurdity, cruelty, and wickedness of canon-law theory and practice in matrimonial causes.

"According to the Reformation fathers, 'just divorce' is sanctioned by God for 'amendment in wedlock,' as a healing 'medicine for the disease of marriage;' and by 'just divorce' they meant absolute dissolution of the nuptial bond, with the right of taking another spouse. For four centuries this Reformation doctrine of complete divorce as a social medicine has dominated Occidental thought. The New England Puritan and Separatist acted upon it with characteristic thoroughness. Logically they instituted civil divorce as the counterpart of civil marriage. In old England the Puritan statute-book was silent; but Puritan thought produced the boldest defense of the liberty of divorce that had yet appeared. According to Milton, divorce is a 'law of moral equity,' a 'pure moral economical law . . . so clear in nature and reason that it was left to a man's own arbitrament to be determined between God and his own conscience;' and 'the restraint whereof, who is not too thick-sighted may see how hurtful and distracting it is to the house, the church, and the commonwealth.' Spurning a narrow theological definition of the proper causes of divorce, in the spirit of the modern humanist he exclaims: 'What are these two causes (adultry and desertion) to many other, which afflict the state of marriage as bad, and yet find no redress? . . . . What hath the soul of man deserved, if it be in the way of salvation, that it should be mortgaged thus?'

"Truly, with all its intolerance, Puritanism was one of the great liberators of the human spirit; and clearly Milton believed that soul-liberty should embrace freedom of divorce. His idealism carried the Reformation doctrine further than his age could follow. Yet more and more that doctrine has determined the course of history. From Milton and Bucer to Condorcet and Humboldt, from the Code Napoleon to the statesmen who have shaped the laws and molded the juridical theories of the twentieth century, always and everywhere, the prevailing dictum is that divorce is prescribed as a remedy for a social malady."

If so much be granted, it can hardly be denied, Professor Howard contends, that the divorce policy of the western world is justified. "The accelerated divorce movement appears clearly as a part of the mighty process of spiritual liberation which has been gaining in volume and strength ever since the Reformation."

In this general conclusion no less influential a publicist than Henry B. Brown, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, concurs. Very recently Justice Brown has spoken strongly in favor of divorce as a just means of securing public welfare and the "preservation of domestic happiness." He is reported to have said: "It is not perceived why the partnership created by marriage should so far differ from a commercial partnership that one may be dissolved at pleasure while the other is absolutely indissoluble."

Prof. W. I. Thomas, of the University of Chicago, views the growing number of divorces with like equanimity. The change is due, he feels, very largely to the expanding life of woman. He develops this thought in "The American Magazine":

"No one is altogether either male or female. The life of men and women corresponds more than it differs. There is no mental function absent in either sex. The occupations represent modes in which the mind expresses itself. They are the moral field, the field of will, of experience, of practice, and of concrete purpose. In this sense work is not a duty but a right. Society may not only claim service from the individual, but the individual may claim the right to function.

"At present the strain on women even in the well-to-do families is intolerable. Their isolation, the triviality of their interests and their dependence on the will of another make them nervous and intensely personal, and merely to relieve the tension, if nothing else, they should prepare themselves for an occupation which they can practice before marriage, continue to practice if they do not enter marriage, which they may intermit in those intervals when the child is entirely helpless, and when they can resume when the child is adult and departed. Such a preparation would not only overcome their feeling of dependence but would tend to make their choice in marriage more rational. And I do not think the ideals of eugenics can be realized until woman is as free as man in the choice of a mate."

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1910.

As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So honor peereth in the meanest habit.
What, is the jay more precious than the lark,
Because his feathers are more beautiful?
Or is the adder better than the eel,
Because his painted skin contents the eye?

—SHAKESPEARE.

AMERICAN CHEAP LABOR.

A few years ago it used to be English manufacturers who sent their commissioners to America to observe, and report upon "how the Americans did it," that is to say, upon how American manufacturers managed to produce so cheaply. Now it is German manufacturers who are trying to find out—and are finding out.

Dr. Joseph Hollenbauer, general manager of the Lauchhammer Company, which turns out bridges, structural steel for buildings and bronze monuments, is in America taking notes. Dr. Hollenbauer has given out some of his observations; they are worth reading and pondering over.

In contrasting the workingman of Germany with the workingman of America, Dr. Hollenbauer says, with admirable candor, that "the German workmen are too much on the lookout for their personal safety and are unwilling to take risks." Owing to this and several other causes Dr. Hollenbauer concludes: "The result is that it takes him [the German workman] a month to turn out work that a good American workman would accomplish in eleven days."

In other words, the much boasted about superiority of American over German wages is a half-truth that amounts to a colossal lie. The money wages which the American manufacturer pays are actually higher than the wages paid by his German cousin; nevertheless, he buys for those wages far more than the German workman sells. The German workman only sells his labor-power, the American workman sells, besides his labor-power, his limbs and life—the American manufacturer pays a little more for a good deal more—the wages he pays buy not only labor-power but the alacrity of the workman to "take risks," that's thrown in for good measure.

The long and short of the story is that the A. F. of L. cry of Chinese cheap labor applies to itself compared to the German standard.

FROM MONTAIGNE TO MURPHY.

Edward D. Murphy, a candidate for Park Commissioner at the March town meeting of Milford, Mass., has set up his platform with a neatness and preciseness that has taken the very breath from his adversaries.

It is explained in the reports that the one time dim and shaded town park has been illumined with electric lights, and, to use the language of the report literally, "to make matters worse, the town fathers had the settees lugged out of the shadow of the big elm trees and stuck right under the glare of the electric lights." An incidental sentence in the report assists in understanding the frame of mind that these "improvements" threw a considerable portion of the villagers into: "If a chap hugged his girl in the park the whole town knew it the next day." The incidental sentence incidentally also explains the jealousy with which Candidate Murphy's opposing candidates view the hit his platform has made—"No electric lights in the town park."

Measureless is the distance that separates Montaigne from Murphy.

The great philosopher who fathomed all the deeps and shallows of Nature and of Nature's creature, Man, expressed his amazement at the instinct that guides so many people to seek the most secluded, the dingiest, murkiest, dimmest places for the expansion of sentiments, which, carrying as they do with them the Promethean spark of Life, should seek the open, sunniest, brightest spot for their indulgence. Murphy thinks otherwise. Nor can it be denied that Murphy is, just now, more responsive to material surroundings.

As with Institutions, Standards of Morality and the like, Daily Conduct reflects a material state. In a social system where marriages are on the decline as a natural consequence of a declining standard of well-being, it can be no otherwise but that the approaches to marriage should sink in loftiness and become more and more akin to the approaches to burglary and other forbidden acts.

THE MEAT RIOTS.

There are as yet no meat riots; but these are in sight, and may be expected to break out any moment. Whether there is at this season virility enough to manifest itself even in the folly of physical riots or not, the intellectual riot is on; and well does it illustrate the general mental bankruptcy that, with the exception of the Socialist Labor Party press, the rest of the press, the Socialist party press leading, have left the public mind in.

Already in a previous article it was shown that the rise in prices is a natural economic manifestation, which, rooted in the economic law of exchange-value, is manifestating itself the world over. The increased production of gold, implies a decreased amount of labor-power in the metal on the market, and that results in a decrease of the value that money has in exchange with other commodities. A certain amount of gold having to-day less value than the given amount of meat, or any other commodity in the market, with which it was formerly exchangeable, more gold has now to be paid for the same.

The policy of presenting this economic law finds favor hardly anywhere, outside of the camp of the S. L. P. As has been shown on a previous occasion, the policy can find no favor in the Top-Bourgeois camp: to the Top-Bourgeois such a policy spells suicide. To the middle class bourgeois, on the other hand, with his dense ignorance and abiding faith in cheating as the soul of commerce, the policy is incomprehensible; he feels himself "outraged"; he imagines the trick of cheating, which he would practice on others, is being successfully practiced upon him; with the blindness of his class he gathers "burlood in his eyes," and rants about "freedom." Finally, with the S. P. agitator and press, the policy presents itself somewhat different. Partly unfit to handle the problem; partly out of fear to lose the public ear by the exposition of principles that run counter to public notions; and partly victims to the delusion that the way to capture votes is to echo the superstitions of the voters;—due to these several and combined causes S. P. spokesmanship is joining the general howl which lends itself, moreover, so much more easily to declamatory hot-air and penny-a-liner editorial output.

Of course, along these lines, none but the Top-Capitalist can win out in the end, so long as capitalism is in the saddle. In the meantime, however, not only the Top-Capitalist and his fellow bourgeois on the lower rungs of the capitalist ladder, but, along with them the S. P. pure and simple political, hence, bourgeois-striped busy-bodies, will have occasion to experience the correctness of the Marxian warning that the exploiting classes have every reason to fear the ignorance of the Working Class.

In the ripeness of time, and athwart the hurdles of meat and other riots, the above many-colored gentry will also be able to read, by the blaze of the triumphant S. L. P. torch, the second part of the Marxian dictum—"and the exploiting classes have everything to dread from the intelligence of the Working Class."

A REMARKABLE DESPATCH.

"There was a renewed slump in the stocks at the opening of the Exchange this morning, because of the results in yesterday's elections which seem to indicate a Liberal majority so large that the assistance of the Irish vote may not be necessary,"—so runs the London despatch of the 18th of this month.

There is more meat, historic and sociologic, in this short financial report than in volumes of works on the history and social development of England.

Imagine such a despatch in the times of the Plantagenets. The despatch would be simply unimaginable, as unimaginable as if it had talked of the telephone, or the X-ray.

The elections in England to which the despatch alludes have turned mainly upon the House of Lords, its prerogatives, and that, in turn, turned upon the material foundation of the Lords. An election, in the days of the Plantagenets, took place at a time when "white parasols and elephants mad with pride" were the fruit of a deed of land. The material foundation of the Lords, under the Plantagenets, excludes all idea of commercialism—an "unclean" idea to the "parasols" and the "elephants." Whichever way the elections went, the whiteness of the "parasols" remained untarnished, the pride-to-madness of the "elephants" remained untamed. Evidently the times have changed; with them the men. Danger to the Land Lords throws the pulse of the Exchange, of "unclean" Commercialism, beating funeral thumps through its veins.

Nor yet is this all.

Imagine such a despatch in the days of Sir Robert Peel. Again the despatch would be simply unimaginable, and for opposite reasons. An election, in the days of the great Commoner, the days of the abolition of the Corn Laws, the days of Manchesterian principles of free-trade, in short, the days of triumphant Capitalism against Land-Lordism—an election in those days, indicating an anti-Lords triumph, would send "stocks" booming. To conceive a despatch announcing a "Liberal" victory to announce a simultaneous flutter of trepidation in the pulse of the Exchange would be to conceive of polar bears pining on an ice hill in Greenland. Evidently, in this respect also the times have changed; and the men with them.

The London despatch heralds the fact that, like confluent small-pox, in Great Britain, the historically successive ruling classes—Land-Lords and Capital-Lords—have not supplanted each other, but have merged into one, ONE class, ONE pox-blister, the evil that betides either being felt by both. With the heralding of the fact, the remarkable despatch loudly toots the warning and command:

"An alliance with either is an alliance with 'tother also. He who would smite 'tother must strike at both!"

THE "CAPITALIST PRESS."

It is not the purpose of this article to let loose a diatribe against the press that is operated by, for and in the interest of the bourgeois class. The purpose of this article is the more important and timely one of assisting thinking militants to resist the insidious approaches of a certain insidious cry that is latterly heard with increasing frequency.

"I would not take anything that comes from the capitalist press!" is the cry in question; and it comes, of course, from a quarter which is, or claims to be, in revolt against modern society; it comes from two different sets of throats.

One set of the throats from which the cry comes belongs to people the breath in whose nostrils is the advertisement they get from the capitalist press; in the columns of which they break a leg to appear; and clippings from which, with notices of them, often accompanied with their pictures, furnished by themselves, they treasure up as priceless treasures and proudly show around, or mail to distant friends. The Movement is everywhere acquainted with these criers against the "capitalist press." Long before the Spokane I'm-a-bummery ripened to the point of riot its leaders were the object of praiseful biographic notices in the Spokane "capitalist press." One of these notices, which lies upon our desk as we write, is accompanied with the picture of the biographee, the self-advertised Anarchist, Mr. Thompson, since sentenced to the rock-pile, who is described in florid language as having "posed for a picture of the typical American workingman." Here in New York, as well as elsewhere, Socialist party men furnish numerous, almost daily illustrations of the same phenomenon. The dishonesty of the cry against the "capitalist press" on the lips of such people is too obvious to require any comment, or to need warning against.

Another set of throats from which the cry comes belongs to people of another caliber. They seek no notoriety; they care not for capitalist press notices; they bribe no reporters with drinks and cigars to mention them. These people are honest in their posture. But theirs is the honesty of indolent minds, an honesty that ever works against itself.

The sweeping condemnation of the capitalist press, as a sink of unqualified false information, can do harm only. Much that the capitalist press furnishes to its readers is valuable. He who would bar such information from admission to his mind, only bars himself from a banquet table that no other host does, or can furnish at present. The Devil may be, is a liar. But truth does not become falsehood when uttered by the Devil. The active mind, self-respecting and virile, submits to no Index Expurgatorius, whether dictated to, or by himself, to him. The active mind, self-respecting and virile, is well poised; it reads everything, but weighs evidence; and it draws its own conclusions, accepting what is sensible, rejecting what is not.

Upon the indolent mind the crooked mind works. The crook, ever anxious for capitalist press notoriety, finds his account in acting as providence for the indolent mind, and barring it from a source where, among other things that the latter would discover, is the crookedness of the mind that ever yelps: "I would not take anything that comes from the capitalist press!"

WANING INDIVIDUALITY.

Are we, as a race, becoming de-individualized? The question is prominently forcing itself to the fore. Not only are our drab and commonplace clothes in striking contrast to the color and distinction in vogue in other times, but as the preparation of food follows garment-making out of the home into the field of collective industry, we may expect to see a corresponding transformation in dietary matters. Already to a large extent we eat not what we wish, but what is on the bill-of-fare. It is however, mostly in our daily work, at bench, machine or desk, that we are being pressed into one mold like a block of cigars.

The story is told of a young fellow who went to work in a great railroad office. He was going to learn the business. At the end of two years he recounted his experiences something like this: "I was set to work filing yellow papers—bills of lading I think they called them. After a year and a half I was promoted to blue papers. If I stay here long enough maybe they'll put me on green. Learn the business? A fellow could live and die in these offices and never know what a locomotive looked like." The young fellow was industrious, he was honest, he was faithful. And just because he "did with all his heart that which his hand found to do," he was kept at it. His experience is typical of the clean-minded young proletarian of to-day. It is the course of industry—unfortunately followed in organization by the reactionary A. F. of L.—to subdivide and subdivide processes, beating them out, as it were, with a flail, and then to set and keep one worker at each of the thin fibers of a process thus obtained. Thus one may all his life do nothing but drive nails in shoe-heels; another turn out one special style of screw for a huge printing press; a third grind a certain curve on spectacle lenses. In these days it is dangerous to do one thing too well; it means condemnation to that thing forever. Evidently this all leads to greater speed, quantity and cheapness in production; but it has another side, recently characterized by the British Woman's Labor League as the "increased tendency to make use of boy and girl labor in monotonous and uneducative work"; and, as has been shown, the effects of this system are not limited to the young among the workers.

With labor of this sort occupying 10 or 12 hours out of every 24, individuality for the worker is impossible. Even his opportunity for education through work—which under proper conditions would be most valuable—is negatived. A writer in the Outlook a short time ago, describing the production of motion play films, told how many of the actors must "depend upon instruction at rehearsal to learn how their movements and expressions are to help interpret a story they may never know." Motion play actors are not the only victims. Go into any large machine or instrument plant. Ask the workmen what the instrument they are turning out is for, how it works, what the principle of it is. With the exception of a few foremen, they do not know. What is more, the boss does not want them to know. As one employer put it, "The more my men know about my business, the more dangerous they are to me. I must make them feel that I am indispensable to them, that they need me to coordinate their labors." Thus the subdivided system of production serves a two-fold purpose. It multiplies output, and simultaneously multiplies the exploitee's artificially-engendered dependence upon his exploiter.

Socialist society, by shortening the work-day and by introducing rotation of duties, will find a way to conserve the benefits of economy arising from subdivided production, while at the same time destroying its harmful effect. But under modern labor processes as dictated by private ownership of the tool, the worker has become not even a cog in a vast machine, he is only the axle-grease between the cogs. Call that individuality?

SOCIETY RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIME.

If you suffer your people to be ill-educated, and their manners to be corrupted fom their infancy, and then punish them for those crimes to which their first education disposed them, what is to be concluded but that you first make criminals and then punish them?—Sir Thomas More.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

THE SLUM PROLETARIAT

AN ELEMENT TO BE GUARDED A GAINST BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

The word "proletariat" conveyed at one time in the history of capitalist production the idea of extreme degradation. Even to-day there are people who entertain this notion, and among them not a few who claim to be abreast of the times. This, however, arises from a woeful confusion of thought. However numerous the external marks may have been which, at one time, the working proletariat had in common with the slums, even then the two were separated by a deep chasm.

The slums have continued to be essentially the same, in whatever historic epoch and under whatever system they may have made their appearance. The slums of New York, Chicago, San Francisco, or any other large modern center of population, are hard to distinguish from those of ancient Rome. On the other hand, the modern working proletariat is a peculiar phenomenon, never before noticed in the history of mankind.

Contrasts Between the Slums and the Working Proletariat.

Between the slums and the working proletariat of capitalist production there is above all the immense and fundamental difference that the former always were and still continue to be parasites, whereas the latter is one of the principal roots of modern society—a root that develops, not only into leading importance, but into the only one from which society draws its strength and support. The working proletariat is a propertiless, but not an almstaking, element. So far from its being supported by society, it supports society with its labor. True enough, during the early days of the capitalist system, the working proletariat looked upon itself as a pauper class, and upon the capitalist who exploited it as a benefactor, as the provider of work, and, consequently, as the breadgiver. Of course, this patriarchal relation is highly pleasing to the capitalists; they still demand from their workingmen for the wages paid to them, not only the labor contracted for, but also humility and gratitude.

But the capitalist system can nowhere proceed very far without the patriarchal conditions that exist at its inception going wholly by the board. However enslaved and ignorant the workingmen may at any time be, they realize, sooner or later, that they are the breadgivers of the capitalists, and not vice versa. While they remain poor, or even become poorer, the capitalist becomes ever richer. And when they demand more bread from the capitalist, from this would-be patriarch, he gives them a stone.

The working proletarians differ from the slums and from the servant and menial classes in that they do not live upon the exploitation carried on by the exploiters; and they differ from the workers under former systems of production in that they do not live and labor together with their exploiters, and that all the personal bonds and relations that existed between these have wholly disappeared between the modern employer and employee. They live in miserable tenements or rickety frame houses that are a libel upon the word "home," while they rear palaces for the exploiter; they famish while they spread for him a luxurious feast; they go unclad, while they prepare for him costly raiment; they toil and moil till they drop with exhaustion to furnish him and his the means whereby to kill time.

Why the Working Class Hates and Despises the Rich.

The contrast between these two elements is a very different one from that between the rich and the poor man of precapitalist days; and very different also between the capitalist and the "small man" of to-day. The latter envies the rich man, whom he looks up to with admiration, who is the example he would imitate, the ideal he holds up to himself; he wishes to be in that capitalist's place, and become an exploiter like him; he never for a moment thinks of abolishing the system of exploitation. The working proletariat, on the contrary, does not envy the modern rich man; it does not wish itself in his place; it hates and despises him; it hates him as the exploiter; it despises him as a drone. At first, the working proletarian hates only those capitalists with whom he is brought into direct contact, but soon he realizes the fact that all of them stand in the same posture toward him, and his hatred, which originally was personal, develops into a conscious hostility towards the whole capitalist class.

Class Hatred Not the Result of Socialist Propaganda.

This hostility towards exploitation itself is one of the first distinguishing marks of the working proletariat. This class hatred is by no means a result of socialist propaganda; it was noticeable long before the influence of Socialism began to make itself felt among the working classes. Among the workers under former social systems, such a well developed class hatred as exists to-day was impossible; the intimate personal relations that existed between them and their "masters" excluded all thought of such class antipathies; hostilities might and did often break out between the master and his underlings personally, but these could never be carried beyond a certain point without forthwith stopping production itself; and, as a result, whatever lengths they went to, reconciliation always followed: Under the capitalist system, however, the workers may entertain the most bitter enmity against their employers without production being thereby interfered with, and even without the employer being at all aware of it.

This class hatred expresses itself at first only timidly and in isolated instances. If it takes some time for the working proletariat to realize that magnanimity is the last thing that moves the employer to furnish it work, it takes still longer for it to gather courage to enter into an open conflict with the "boss."

The slums are cowardly and humble; they feel themselves superfluous and know that they lack all material standing. Similarly are the early characteristics of the working proletariat. It resented the ill-treatment to which it was subjected, but protested only silently; clenched its fist in its pockets; and as a result of this, its indignation was wont to vent itself—as it unfortunately still does, here and there, among the least informed—in deeds of thoughtless passion or secret crime.

The sense of conscious strength and the spirit of resistance develop themselves among the working proletariat only after it has awakened to the understanding of the community of interests that binds its members, and of the solidarity of its ranks. With the quickening of the feeling of solidarity begins the moral new birth of the working proletariat, and its uplifting from the swamp in which it, together with the slums, originally is immersed.

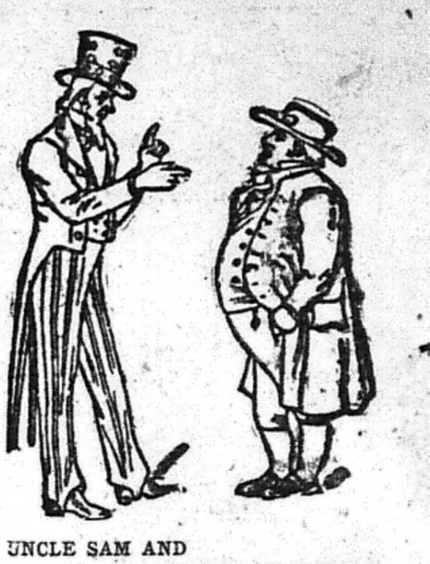
Among the slums, among the menials, there can be no thought of solidarity. It is one against each in the scramble for alms, or petty stealings from little storekeepers or farmers' chicken coops.

MR. DOOLEY.

Takes a Fling at the Capital-Labor Are Brothers Myth.

"It was diff'rent whin I was a young man, Hinnissy. In thim days, capital an' labor was frindly, or labor was. Capital was like a father to labor, givin' its boord an' lodgin's. Nayther interfered with th' other. Capital went on capitalizin' an' labor wint on laborin'. In thim golden days a wurrukin' man was an honest artisan. That's what he was proud to be called. Th' week before illiction he had his pitcher in th' funny papers. He wore a square paper cap an' a leather apron, an' he had his ar-rm ar-round capital—a rosy binivolint ol' guy with a plug hat and eye-glasses. They were goin' to the polls together to vote for simple ol' capital. Capital an' labor walked ar-rm in ar-rm instead of havin' both hands free as at prisint. Capital was content to be capital, an' labor was used to being labor. Capital comes ar-round an' felt the ar-rm iv labor wanct in awhile an' ivry year Mrs. Capital called on Mrs. Labor an' congratylated her on her score. Th' pride iv ivry artisan was to wurruk as long at his task as th' boss cud afford to pay th' gas bill. In return f'r his fidelity he got a turkey ivry year. At Chris'mas time, capital gathered his happy family around him, an' in the prisince iv th' ladies in th' neighborhood give thim a short oration. 'Me brave la-ads,' says he, 'we've had a good year. (Cheers.) I have made a millyon dollars. (Sensation.) I attribute this to me supeeryor skill, aided by ye'er arnest efforts at th' bench an at th' forge. (Sobs.) Ye have done so well that we don't need so many iv us as we did. (Loud and continyous cheerin'.) Those iv us who can do two men's wurruk will remain, an' if possible, do four. Our other faithful sarvints, 'can come back in th' spring,' he says, 'if alive,' he say. And the bold artysans tossed their pa-aper caps in th' air an' give three cheers f'r capital. They wurruked till ol' age crept on thim, an' thin retired to live on th' wish bones and kind wurruds they had accumulated."

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.



UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am sorry to see you so enthusiastic about the Socialist Labor Party.

UNCLE SAM—Why sorry?

B. J.—Because you will be disappointed.

U. S.—Disappointed!

B. J.—I know you are no rainbow chaser, so in a way you won't be disappointed; but in another way you will. This Socialist Movement is of very slow growth. Poverty has always been—always will be. You will never live to see it changed.

U. S.—O, ho! That's it? Now, you see here, Brother Jonathan. Somewhere about the end of the summer of 1861 you and I were walking one afternoon on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington. A Negro woman walked just ahead of us. She carried a Negro baby in her arm, and another about six, dragged beside her, holding on to her cheap calico skirt. Do you remember the circumstance?

B. J.—It is so long ago, I don't quite recall it——

U. S.—She was mumbling quite audibly. We could hear her. This is what she was saying in a semi-whine: "Nigger has always been slave, and always will be slave; it's no use."

B. J.—Yes, I recollect!

U. S.—And do you recollect how I pulled you by the sleeve, and then——

B. J.—Yes, yes; at the other end of the avenue just then resounded the fife and drum corps that headed the first regiment that went to the front.

U. S.—Exactly. The hopeless words of that wretched woman had hardly escaped her lips when her ears were struck by the martial music that heralded her deliverance.

B. J.—Just so!

U. S.—And so it is to-day. As mistaken as that Negro woman was that "Negro had always been slave," are you now that poverty always has been. The Negro ancestors of that woman had been free men and women in their wilds of Africa, the poverty-smitten wage-slave of to-day was not a wage-slave a hundred years ago. He has been reduced to that condition, and the poverty he now experiences;—starvation, not through dearth, but in sight of plenty produced by himself:—nakedness, not through conflagration, but in sight of abundance of clothing woven and sewed by himself;—shelterlessness, not because of earthquakes, but in sight of innumerable houses built by himself; such poverty, such shocking wrong, is a spick and span new brand of poverty, which the capitalist system has produced and introduced.

B. J.—My statement was rash, I admit.

U. S.—And rash like that Negro woman's whine that slavery would always be, is yours that poverty will last. Upon my ears sounds now, like in 1861, the notes of the drum and fife corps of the advancing columns that are to emancipate the wage slave.

Stir yourself; be up and doing.
Our fears are liars!
Perhaps in yon smoke concealed,
Our comrades chase e'en now the flyers,
And, but for you, possess the field

IN GREAT CITIES.

Wherever there are great cities, with lordly buildings and massive domes, and towering spires, arrogantly flaunting man's omniscience even to the skies, be assured that, at the base of the domes and in the shadow of the spires there crouch poor hungry mortals, fashioned in the image of their Creator, but unlike man in all else, for they are birds of the night, of darkness, beasts of prey, and there is no hope for them—none—for they weighed down by the glories that are built with their bones and cemented with their blood.—Maxim Gorki.

INDUSTRIAL WAR.

German trade statistics for the year 1908 show that Germany has transferred her purchasing to a considerable extent from Great Britain to the United States. The latter now stands first as a purveyor to Germany, and Great Brittain heads the list of consumers of German products.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

HE ENROLLS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find two yearly subs for the Weekly People. I will try for two subs a month. All hail comrade Pierson, and the Panama boys!

J. H. Morgan.

Kincaid, W. Va., January 14.

APPRECIATES SUE STORIES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I just got through reading the fourteen Sue stories that are published. They are all sublime. I wish I had the necessary time to write a first class letter to The People about them, a letter of gratitude for all I have learned from these thrilling tales, and the pleasure I had while learning.

Much of the reading I did in street cars, and ofttimes I passed the street I wanted by half a dozen blocks, so very greatly interested was I in a story. One time I remained in a car, reading The Pilgrim's Shell, five minutes after the car had got to the end of the line.

These stories will perform a valuable service to the worker who will read them. One thing is certain, he will never lose faith in his class, and he will learn to appreciate history.

Ejayh.

Philadelphia, Pa., January 13.

THE PEOPLE LEADS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed you will find post office money order for one dollar, for which please send me the Daily People for the next three months. It is the only paper in the United States that is worth reading. I read all the local papers hereabouts, and also papers from several other places, and compare them with the Daily People, and therefore am in a position to express my opinion on the subject.

I also read Tom Watson's magazine. He may be considerel to be a bright man in some people's opinion, but I disagree with them. What is he? A Populist, atheist, free thinker, or what? He attacks the Socialists, the Catholics, the Protestants, and everything in general, but does not say what he is. All I can see is that he does all this to sell his literature. I have my own opinion of the intellectual integrity of a man who does that.

S. L. Ford.

Port Norfolk, Va., January 9.

"RADNICKA BORBA."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—"Radnicka Borba" (Workingmen's Struggle), has re-appeared and was mailed to subscribers to-day. We have sent it as third class postal matter, as we have not secured a second class permit yet, not having a sufficient number of subscribers. For this reason we appeal to the comrades of the S. L. P. and to readers of the Daily and Weekly People to send us subscriptions. The paper is printed in Latin and Greek letters. As there is little difference between the letters of the two alphabets parallel columns of the alphabets are given to enable those who wish to learn them. The paper will be put at once under the control of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P.

Our Editor, Chas. Kuharich, will go on an agitation tour throughout the United States and will collect subscriptions for all papers under the control of the S. L. P.

Editorial Committee, South Slav. S. L. P.
Dushan S. Trbovich, National Secretary.

Cleveland, O., January 13.

IN PRAISE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Nothing could be more directly pointed with educational value, than the wonderfully timely, and telling, and specific, editorials that have recently appeared in The People. Mere words cannot express the depth of feeling with which our appreciation of their depth of truth is tinged. We here are enthusiastic supporters of the Editorial policy that is manifest to the lasting advantage of the Party and the reach that the paper has upon the casual and new reader.

We have a right to believe in the efficacy for propaganda of the spreading circulation of The People: for we have found many strangers asking for the paper, who no doubt had only previously seen a copy by chance. It is a paper whose make-up attracts the metropolitan, and whose contents appeal to the thinking mind. A man who gets a few issues of The People will either become angry, and refuse to read, or will be won to reason and support.

We, of Seattle, by experience, do not believe in distributing leaflets of any kind, at any time, or place. The substance of the leaflet should be printed in The People, and the paper should then be distributed as desired. We here give the preference to pushing the Daily as that is the form that must eventually fight the capitalist daily. The paper distributed not only gives the same information as the leaflet for propaganda, but it directly works towards spreading the circulation by subscriptions of strangers, and it directy adds immediate monetary support to the paper by applying the leaflet costs to it.

I, and others here who have expressed themselves to me, hope that this leaflet error may be stopped. If you distribute **ANYTHING** make it **PAPERS.**

E. H. Fogerty.

Seattle, Wash., January 15.

UP AND DOING IN PHILADELPHIA

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Louis C. Fraina visited this "sleepy" cty last Sunday and lectured at Morning Star Hall on the "Social Revolution." The audience though not as large as we had expected, was fairly good and some literature and Peoples were disposed of.

The members of Section Philadelphia who are not attending the meetings are missing something good every week. Last Sunday's lecture was extra good. I will not attempt to give any idea of Fraina's lecture from memory, but simply advise The People readers to hear it when the opportunity comes. I am sure they will not be disappointed. In reply to what little criticism there was, Fraina proved that he "has the goods" and can "deliver" them.

E. J. Higgins spoke in the evening to a pretty good audience at the Radical Library on the "Two Socialist Parties in America." In a short address he compared the two, rather to the disadvantage of the S. P., and although specially invited to take part in the discussion no S. P.-ite took the floor, but several anarchists exhibited their weaknesses. Higgins, closed the discussion.

Boris Reinstein, N. E. C. man from New York, was here last week and spoke for the Jewish Federation, S. L. P., the immediate result being the formation of a second branch with about ten members. The Jewish comrades are doing great work here as evidenced by the steady and rapid growth of the circulation of "Der Arbeiter."

An incident which happened last Sunday a week ago will serve to illustrate the efficiency of the Jewish comrades in the revolutionary propaganda. At an S. P. meeting, addressed in Jewish and English, they sold fifty copies of the Jewish translation of "What Means This Strike?" For hustlers they will be hard to beat.

K. Georgevitch, another hustler, is in Philadelphia doing valiant service for the German organ. If more of the English-speaking comrades will only get busy for The People, we will make the comrades throughout the country "watch Philadelphia."

I enclose two three month's subs to the "Daily" as my entrance to the "Tenth Anniversary Celebration." I want to mention, before closing, the splendid work done since last summer by the live literature and People agent of the Section, "Old Warhorse" G. G. Anton. Since taking the office he has cleared off a debt of about thirty dollars and laid in a first-class stock of literature for the future, mostly from the profits from sales. The Section now does not owe a penny for the first time in years. New members Fennen and Higgins are also doing good work for The People.

R. McL.

Philadelphia, January 17.

JOINS ISSUE WITH FARLEY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Archbishop Farley in his talk to the women teachers of the diocese of New York throws down the gauntlet at the feet of Socialism, and brands us as heretics and our doctrine as a heresy. He says that union settlement and Socialism are the two great obstacles in the way of the advancement of the Roman Catholic Church. He dare not give to these women the inside facts of his church, neither would he recommend to them the reading of the Socialist's literature and ask them to compare the two. He has this advantage over his people that Socialism has not over its, and this is the reason: the followers of his church are brought up in fear of its priests; in their services they have to go through motions that would bring the blush of shame to them if they were taught the true ideals of civilization. They are servile to the priests in such a way that their every thought and deed in life must be governed by the dictates not of their own minds, but by the mandates of the clergy. They are given certain things to do, and taught that if they disregard them they shall be damned eternally. They must confess all sins and secrets to their priests, and therefore they become dangerous to the higher standing of moral society because they can not be used or called confidential friends. After they have obeyed all laws of the church, they have no idea why they do so, as the church has one way of telling them what they should do, and another way of not telling why they should it.

This is the organization that dares to flaunt defiance at Socialism, which latter subject is one of enlightenment that teaches one its every idea, and uses not superstition but living examples of poverty and degradation brought about by the condition of our present society which is directly controlled by the few who control our tools of the means of production that rightfully belong to Labor, and by the church, which, under the guise of Faith, Hope and Charity, offsets our teachings of true civilization.

Wm E. Oliver.

New York, January 13.

HARTFORD'S HUSTLING "PEOPLE" AGENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Wednesday, January 12, Section Hartford held its annual meeting, which was well attended. In its course a complete set of officers was elected, partly old ones re-elected and some new ones added. The various reports regarding the incidents and occurrences during the past year in the life of the Section were quite interesting, though not always pleasant to behold. The most pleasing report was that of our press agent, Frank Knotek. There was not a single week passed since he took charge of the affair that his name did not appear in the columns of The People. The result is that we have at present above a hundred readers on the list where there were only 15 when he started. For the past six months he remitted to the Party press $103.50, mainly to The People, and partly to the "Volksfreund." The Section re-elected him.

As every now and again plans are suggested for a better circulation of the Party press, it may perhaps be of some interest to reveal the "secret" our agent employs, with such good results. On Sunday he is on his bike and rides from one part of the city to the other. He takes extreme care that any subscription about to expire is renewed in time. To get new readers he takes the latest city directory, which the Section has bought mainly for this purpose, and looks over the names and occupations. Finding in a certain street John Smith, carpenter, and perhaps Joe Miller, machinist, he simply calls on these people, telling them that he had found their names in the directory and that they were workingmen, and therefore very likely would be interested in a paper owned, controlled and written by and for workingmen That's all. Some, of course, reject at once, but more generally they consent to invest a quarter for a trial at least. It will be easily perceived that this requires work, incessant and systematic work, a thing that too many of our members prefer to shirk. But all scheming will never amount to anything if not put into action.

As our sister organizations in the State are rather ominously quiet of late, would it not be a good thing to try the same plan? For anything in this line that can succeed in "aristocratic" Hartford, should be more easy in all the suburban and "proletarian" towns of the State.

F. F.

Hartford, Conn., January 13.

THE PEOPLE, ITS EDITOR, AND THE S. L. P. IN GENERAL EXPOSED.

[Lest the reader, before finishing the below, take it for a hoax and throw it aside, we wish to assure him in advance that there is no hoax in the matter. The handwriting and signature of the writer are known in this office: the letter is authentic, and the sincerity, whatever may be thought of the judgment, of the writer is unquestioned.

[Lest some hypersensitive reader think it cruelty on our part to give publication to the letter, we call his attention to its closing paragraph, which justifies the conclusion that the writer expects its publication, will seek publication elsewhere also, and would find an additional cause of complaint against the S. L. P. if his letter is not published. The letter, certainly, is timely.—ED THE PEOPLE.]

Louisville, Ky., 1/18/1910.

New York Labor News Co., New York.

Comrades:—The two Sue stories duly received. I hope you will also soon be able to send me the copy of Franz von Sickingen. Since last fall I am a regular subscriber to the Appeal to Reason and as this paper has since January 1, 1910, cut out all the capitalist advertisements (which they formerly accepted), I thought I would suggest to your office the advisability of inserting in the Appeal a regular Labor News Co. adv., especially the Sue books. The Appeal has an average circulation of over 300,000 readers, and as the great bulk of these readers are undoubtedly progressive, I think an advertisement of the nature referred to would greatly increase the demand for our literature as well as financially aid Comrade Ball, who I understand is financing the Sue stories.

It is very unfortunate indeed that literature of this nature should be unknown to thousands of Socialists and liberal minded people in this country, simply on account of the egotism or prejudice of a Wayland or a De Leon. Having passed through the S. L. P. after spending many years on the firing line, I am glad that I resigned several years ago, as since then I have been able to see and judge things from an unbiased and unprejudiced standpoint.

Now, while admitting De Leon's ability as a scholar, and recognizing his great work in the translation of the Sue stories, Bebel's Woman and Franz von Sickingen, yet I must consider him a dismal failure as an organizer or a leader of a large body of men. His is rather the method of the narrow Jesuit who seldom attracts more than a fanatical few whose minds run in the same groove. Nothing will anger an S. L. P. man more when he is picturing the "democracy" of his organization than to put to him the question: "Why has no other man's name ever been put before the last three national conventions of the S. L. P. for editor of The People except De Leon's?" Is it because only one man is capable of this editorship of The People, or is it because the party members dare not present another name for fear of being expelled as "conspirators"?

I became a member of the party in 1894 and resigned in 1907, and during this period we had at least one conspiracy each year, and strange to say, every time De Leon came out on top, being the only man who was right, all the rest were wrong. This peculiar result occurring with clocklike regularity was of itself suspicious, but more so the fact that many letters of just criticism were never given space in the columns of The People, whereas columns upon columns of abuse, fabrications, and magnified and distorted reports of S. P. locals, and meetings were regularly printed in the columns of The People. Now such things may be alright to satisfy personal spites of certain individuals, however, every true and honest Socialist must admit that they are totally unbecoming a grand movement such as Socialism is and of right ought to be.

The S. P. and the Appeal have their faults, many of them no doubt, but I must confess that Wayland shows very good sense and the proper spirit also, by ignoring the S. L. P. and De Leon, altogether, thereby at least escaping the charge of peanut politics.

I am at present trying to arrange a meeting between the local S. P. and S. L. P. members with a view to help both sides to cultivate a more harmonious and brotherly feeling among each other.

Incidentally I will not fail to criticise the S. P. for its shortcomings, but I will also bring some S. L. P. history into the limelight which will probably be news to some of their membership.

With this letter I am sending one to the Appeal also, asking them if an adv. from the Labor News Co. will be accepted, and if so they can communicate with you regarding the terms. I have digressed from my original subject of the advertisement, and written much more than I ought to have, no doubt. You can show this letter to De Leon, but if he should want to keep it or consign it to waste basket, I will send a copy of it to the Appeal, just as Ebert had to send his letter to the "Bulletin" to be heard. If the Labor News Co. has no money or does not desire an adv. in the Appeal please let me know shortly, as I will then frame up an article to be printed which will call attention to the Sue books at least.

Yours fraternally,
Albert Schmutz.
1424 Winter avenue.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE POPCIALIST PARTY?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Do they wish to know? Perhaps this will help some of them to learn.

A number of wage workers were discussing the whys and wherefores of the Pure Food law. A number of these wage earners were telling others about the innutritious food the workers were compelled to consume because the capitalist Shylock must have his stealings,—called profits.

Pomposity Popcialist was present. He was nervous because he had to keep quiet. He shoved his hands into his pockets, pulled his hands out again, rubbed his cheeks, pulled at his chin, tugged at his coat lapels. "Ahem! ahem!" Pomposity could not keep quiet, he must say something: "Ahem! ahem!" said Pomposity. "If these things go on much longer," said he earnestly, "it won't be long before people are born without teeth."

And Pomposity could never understand why some of those present laughed.

In a certain city some of the Popcialist party members organized a Karl Marx class to study "Capital." Their efforts were earnest, but crude and clumsy. In time the crudeness and clumsiness would have worn off. The wage earners were making a serious effort to study. In the Popcialist party in the same city there was one member who was a business man. The stock in this fellow's store could be measured in three figures. But he was a business man. He was always telling the workingmen that it would be the middle class that would emancipate the workers. This fellow attended the Karl Marx class. He saw the wage earners wrangling and arguing. He, too, had to say something. He arose.

"Comrades," he shouted, "what's the use of studying capitalism? What you want to study is Socialism."

Answer me: "What's the matter with the Popcialist party?"

Joe.

Uncas, Okla., January 17.

OBJECTS TO HUMOR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As a member of the S. L. P. in Los Angeles I very much deplore the article entitled "I Wiggly Wobblies" signed by "S. L. P.," Los Angeles, which recently appeared in The People, and think the good comrade might have put his talent to better use. As to the Proletariat Club, they are not all members of the S. P.; and S. L. P. literature is not tabooed. They have the Daily People on file among their papers, and among the books and pamphlets are "Woman's Suffrage," by De Leon, "Proceedings of the New Jersey Unity Conference," "Antipatriotism," and the "Eighteenth Brumaire." True, there are some among them who are opposed to the S. L. P.; and some are opposed to the S. P.—that is their privilege. Their own friends make enough fun of them without the S. L. P. doing so. Our literature would not be tabooed so much if comrades would wake up and circulate it more. Most of the S. P.s here have joined since 1900, and know very little about our literature, and all I give them they accept readily. As to the so-called, I. W. W. I can see no educational work in calling them epithets, even if they do call the S. P. and S. L. P. political freaks, etc. I would let them handle that kind of propaganda alone. I think the columns of The People could be used for better purposes.

H. J. Schade.

Los Angeles, Calif., January 6, 1910.

"The People"
Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.
A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.
Every Wage Worker Should Read It.
Published by Workingmen
Written by Workingmen
The only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER circulating in Australasia.
TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks
SOUND No Labor Skinners
SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmers
BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.
Subscription Price (outside Australasia), $2 per year; $1 for 6 months.
Send Subscriptions to
The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.
To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.
New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

A. S., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The mouth of this office is running water in anticipation of those pamphlets. Bring them.

"READER," BUTTE, MONT.—Letter is appreciated. The day will come when, in future generations, men will feel pride in tracing their membership to the S. L. P., when, "unflinching in the gale, the Party upheld every one of the canons without which the people never could be drilled for the Revolution."

W. F. H., GALVESTON, TEX.—The date of the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" containing the official ballot with S. P. candidates on the S. P., the Republican and the Democratic parties' ballots is March 29, and also April 5, 1909. The best way to do is to write to the County Clerk for a copy of the official ballot itself. There are scores of these now floating in several parts of the country, and doing their missionary work of converting the heathens.

MR. J., NON-PARTISAN PARTY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The practice of some radical Editors to pocket pay for speeches or outside articles, the Editor of The People has, in the exercise of his right of free thought and free press, more than once characterized as "graft," and proved it so. Accordingly, he has no tariff. See Section Boston with whom arrangements would have to be made, if they can at all be made; and to whom, or the Massachusetts State Committee, the payment would have to go.

D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.—Economic reasons there are none why millionaires should be Socialists. Intellectual reasons there are. The millionaire who can rise above his economic class interests would perceive that even his economic freedom is hampered by sociologic threads which fetter him, on one side, to fellow free booters, on the other side, to a degraded humanity, whose degradation goes far to discount his own economic freedom. But the intellectual effort seems too strong for the human millionaire. Hence there is no instance of any such being a Socialist. The proof of the non-existence of the species is the swarm of leg-pullers that alleged millionaire Socialists tolerate around them. As no Socialist, but a slummist only, can be a leg-puller, no Socialist, but only a being of whom the slummist is the shadow, can be a leg-pullee.—Next question next week.

A. T. B., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Yes, indeed, did the Jesuits answer Pascal. It was the most memorable of the many memorable episodes in the contest between the eminent minds gathered at "Port Royal" in the 17th century, on the one hand, and bigotry on the other. That the Jesuits felt worsted and that the laugh was on them is proved by what followed—the dragonades and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The dragoon's sabre was substituted for argument, with the ultimate result now seen in France of the popular uprising against Jesuitism.

T. W., PHILA., PA.—The word "organize" is a technical one. It implies the mobilization of the forces organized. Capitalism, accordingly, is not "organizing" the workers on the industrial field. What capitalism is doing is furnishing the mold for the organization on the industrial field. The thought of "concentrating all our efforts on political action" implies a false conception of Socialist action. There is none such in America which ignores the necessity of the economic army of occupation.

I. P., BALTIMORE, MD.—The reason that "it is legitimate enough, under the circumstances for the workers to cling to the Top-Capitalist class" is that their living depends upon that class, and that the voice of the S. L. P. has not yet sufficiently reached them to cause them to organize in such a way as to feel that they need not depend upon the employer.

W. R. P., MISHAWAKA, IND.—If that editorial leaves room for the idea that an article preserves its "commodity" feature even after it has been withdrawn from the market and is being consumed, then a stitch should be taken. Should be glad to have such a "stitch" suggested. The objective of the article being, not the commodity features, but the source of value of a commodity, it was thought harmful to burden the point with side explanations that would detract from the directness of the point pursued.

E. B., DETROIT, MICH.—Certainly the gens existed within the tribe. The tribe was an aggregation of gentes derived from an ancestral one.—Next question next week.

F. K., NEW YORK—This office must decline to give judgment where it cannot cross-examine the one who makes a charge, and where it has not heard the one charged. To expect such a judgment to be rendered is strong presumptive evidence against the demander.

T. B., CANTON, ILL.—The "L'Internationale" has appeared in the original and in the English translation in these columns.

S. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Wages being paid in MONEY, a "legal minimum wage" is a chimera. The relation of the exchange value of one commodity with another is constantly undergoing changes. Just now when, owing to that change in the relation of the exchange value of gold with other commodities, our unit of money is actually depreciated, a "legal minimum wage," established a few years ago, would have for its effect to legalize a money wage that, though nominally the same, would be actually below the former wage.—Next question next week.

F. G. M., ST. LOUIS, MO—A man's past mistakes, if ascertained, confessed and repented are rungs of a ladder by which he can ascend. Keep on mounting.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—The address of "New Thought" is 215 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. B., SEATTLE, WASH.—"If you see it in The People it is so." The reports in The People from Spokane have been duly weighed by all the canons of evidence, and have been found to stand the test. As to "Walsh in Hiding" it was not meant he was hiding in Spokane. He started the Lodging House Racket ball rolling, and then vamosed. Respect facts, he who does can never be stuffed.

E. L., NEW YORK; G. A., MONTCLAIR, COLO.; H. R., HAMTRAMCK, MICH.; E. J. M., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; J. C., WALLSEND, N. S. W., AUSTRALIA; A. L., CHICAGO, ILL.; F. L. S., HOLLAND, MICH.; H. B. S., HAMILTON, CANADA; G. J. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; I. H. N., NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.; M. B., PASADENA, CALIF.; G. A., MONTCLAIR, COLO.; O. A. D., SAN JOSE, CALIF.; E. H. F., SEATTLE, WASH.; H. B. S., HAMILTON, CANADA; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.—Matter received.

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o o o
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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The Minnesota S. E. C., S. L. P., met at 867 Fuller avenue, St. Paul, January 15th, Carstensen chairman. Present: Henion, Riel, Olsen and H. Johnson, State Secretary. Absent Cikanek and Jensen.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Correspondence:—From Paul Augustine; from E. Bosky containing application for membership in S. L. P.; referred to new business. From Parker's Prairie, Minn., containing vote for candidate for N. E. C. member and cash for due stamps. From M. C. Thompson, Anoka, Minn., cash for due stamps. From H. W. Bodholdt, Sturgeon Lake, Minn., containing vote for candidate for N. E. C. member. From Section Winona cash for due stamps, also regarding tour of Comrade Katz. From Section Winona vote for candidate for N. E. C. member. From Section Minneapolis regarding Section Minneapolis and S. E. C. meeting during same day. From Section Minneapolis vote for candidates for N. E. C. member. From Section St. Paul vote for candidates for N. E. C. member. From H. Carstensen relating to attending January meeting of S. E. C. From C. W. Brandborg, Henning, Minn., as to S. L. P. affairs and $1 for International Socialist Bureau dues, also vote for N. E. C. member. From Paul Augustine regarding circulars, and Section financial report blanks. From Section St. Paul regarding national organizer. Referred to new business. From Section St. Paul semi-annual reports ending June 30th, 1909, and December 31st, 1909.

Report of State Secretary accepted. Application of E. Bosky, Mankato, Minn., for membership in S. L. P. granted.

State Secretary instructed to correspond with National Secretary, Sections and members-at-large regarding organizer in Minnesota. Total vote for candidates for N. E. C.: Campbell, 9; Johnson, 18.

State Secretary instructed to forward credential to National Secretary for Samuel Johnson newly elected member N. E. C.

Decided that S. E. C. purchase leaflets explaining the follies of craft unionism and principles of Industrial Unionism, for distribution among the striking switchmen.

Motion to buy 200 due stamps, carried. Expenses, $18.85; receipts, $10; balance on hand, $12.95.

Decided to meet during February 5th, at 1938 University avenue, St. Paul.

Meeting adjourned.

William E. McCue, Recording Secy.

TEXAS S. E. C.

Meeting of the Texas State Executive Committee was opened by Organizer Strack. Miller in chair; all members present.

Minutes of meeting of November 24 approved as read.

Application for membership from Pat. Condon of Galveston, acted upon favorably.

Correspondence from National Secretary, giving information. From Section Houston, submitting semi-annual financial report and bearing on Pierson's work in that locality. From Pierson, reporting activity in Galveston and giving good prospects of organizing an Italian Section; he also returned credentials as organizer for the Texas S. E. C. From Fanny Chernin, El Paso, declining the nomination for N. E. C. member. Comrade Schmidt of Lohn returned propaganda fund sub. list with money; also sent cash for dues and donation. Decided to turn over the amount to Pierson fund. Crawford of Anchorage sent assessment; Dowler sent one year's dues and assessment; Royal sent dues and assessment; Pope of Pecos assessment; Aksban of Dallas assessment.

Secretary Strack presented bill for stationery; ordered paid.

Comrades Leitner, Warshaw and Mepos were appointed a committee to audit the books of Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

Decided to remit to Chas. Pierson [illegible] as part of his fare from Houston to New Orleans.

Adjournment.

Otto Schuettel, Rec. Secy.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

MEN OF CALIFORNIA.

To Members and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party in California:

Comrades: Organizer Gillhaus has been under our jurisdiction since October 1, 1909. At that time we appealed for funds and were supported by many sending in their mite, but these have proven insufficient, so we must call on you once more for support in order that this half finished tour may be carried to a successful climax.

Comrade Gillhaus is doing good work. During twelve weeks previous to January 1st, he collected subscriptions amounting to $49.75 and sold $69.40 worth of literature. In Humboldt County he procured ten members-at-large and held some interesting meetings. This is very effective work, and if possible we should keep him in the field continuously. At present he is in San Francisco; from there he goes to Oakland, San Jose, Sacramento, Stockton and other important places; thence southward, reaching Los Angeles about February 15th.

It would be well if comrades and sympathizers would pledge to pay a stated monthly sum, so that we may figure on a certain income with which to meet expenses. Sections are called on to consider this matter promptly and raise a fund equal to the expenses of this vastly educational work. Sympathizers and members-at-large are asked to collect all they can and to notify the State Committee of any prospective field for meetings and new members. The below pledge blank is to be filled and sent together with all money collected, as soon as possible to L. C. Haller, 317 East Seventh street, Los Angeles, Cal. Make all remittances payable to L. C. Haller, to whom all also should apply who wish to receive the financial reports of the State Committee.

For the California S. E. C.,
L. C. Haller, Sec.-Treas.

(Pledge.)

Date ....

To the California S. E. C., S. L. P.

Comrades:—I hereby pledge myself to contribute ———— per month to help keep an organizer in the field.

Fraternally ....
City ....
Address ....

SWEDISH GENERAL STRIKE.

Readers of The People who have any subscription lists for the Swedish strikers, issued by the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation of America, should immediately return the same and whatever money may be contributed on them to the undersigned. All lists with or without contributions should be sent in without delay.

For the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation:

A. Furstenberg,
Nat'l Secretary,
349 E. 53rd St., New York City.

ATTLEBORO, MASS., ATTENTION.

Section Attleboro, S. L. P., will hold its regular business meetings on the second and fourth Sundays, 4 p. m., of every month at the headquarters, 15 County street. The Club will be open every evening from 7 to 9:30, except Sunday, for reading papers, magazines and books on Socialism and other sciences.

On Sunday evenings at 7 p. m. there will be discussions on political and economic subjects. The next three subjects for discussion will be as follows:

SUNDAY, January 30:—"Industrial Workers of the World, vs. A. F. of L."

Sunday, February 6:—"Is the Socialist Party a socialist party?"

Opponents are invited.

Other subjects for discussion will be advertised later.

M. J. Brohen,
Secretary.

PHILA., S. L. P., PROPAGANDA.

Propanganda Meetings under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party of Philadelphia, are held at Morning Star Hall, N. E. Cor. Ninth and Callowhill streets (second floor), every Sunday afternoon.

SUNDAY afternoon, January 30, at 2.30 o'clock. George G. Anton will speak on the subject, "The Class Struggle." Everybody welcome. Free discussion.

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THEY ARE JOINING

Business Office of Daily People Receiving Names for the 10th Anniversary Propaganda Club.

We are getting our plans in shape for the Daily People 10th Anniversary 1,000 Propaganda Club. We shall have a special subscription blank for this occasion. Enrollments for the 1,000 Club are coming in, but we should like to have more of our friends, who will volunteer for the work, send us their names and addresses at once. Don't hesitate, you are willing to help make this event a glorious success, enlist now. The senders of two or more subscriptions did pretty well this week as the following list of them shows:

L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	4
J. Begovich, San Pedro, Cal.	2
A. Gillhaus, San Francisco, Cal. ..	4
S. L. P. Section, Denver, Colo.	6
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	9
C. Pierson, New Orleans, La.	2
L. Platt, Attleboro, Mass.	2
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	5
R. W. Stevens, Baltimore, Md.	2
H. Richter, Detroit, Mich.	2
F. Moore, St. Louis, Mo.	2
Jos. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	2
F. Kissel, Omaha, Neb.	3
Section Elizabeth, N. J.	2
R. Katz, Paterson, N. J.	4
F. Brown, Cleveland, G.	3
J. T. Juergens, Canton, O.	2
G. G. Anton, Phila., Pa.	4
E. J. Higgins, Phila., Pa.	3
R McLure, Phila., Pa.	2
H. Spittal, Erie, Pa.	2
J. McCall, Tacoma, Wash.	2
L. Cook, Hoquiam, Wash.	3
W. Griffiths, Vancouver, B. C.	2
Edinburgh Socialist	4

Prepaid Cards sold:—Boston, Mass., $3.50; Buffalo, N. Y., $2.45; Tacoma, Wash., $5.50.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Don't forget to send us your order for a copy of Lasalle's Franz von Sickingen. The size of the edition printed will be very largely determined by the number of cash in advance orders that we receive. Get in your order quickly as work on the book is proceeding rapidly.

OPERATING FUND.

Receipts for the week ending January 22nd:

Mrs. M. Shea, Los Angeles, Cal.	.50
James Shea, Los Angeles, Cal.	.50
Mrs. A. Corker, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
A. Muhlberg, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
J. O. Becker, Los Angeles, Cal.	.25
C. Guenther, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00
E. W. Collins, Gem, Idaho	10.00
H. Hofte, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
A. Ramsay, Chicago, Ill.	.50
S. Schwartsman, New York..	1.00
Fr. Spittal, Erie, Pa.	1.00
H. Gottshalk, Erie, Pa.	1.00
Howard Hall, Ogden, Utah ..	.50
S.L.P. Section, Norfolk County, Va.	6.00
Total	25.25
Previously acknowledged ..	5,872.47
Grand total	$5,897.72

ATTENTION, BRIDGEPORT.

A smoker will be held by Section Bridgeport, S. L. P., at Lyceum Hall, 62 Cannon street on Saturday evening, JANUARY 29, 8 o'clock. Sympathizers and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

"The Socialist"

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The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

The case of Emanuel Siff against the members of the Socialist Labor Party was dismissed Jan. 18, at Part III. of the City Court. Several weeks ago the Daily People made the announcement that the point of right and equity for which the S. L. P. took its stand in Court, repelling the attack of Siff, was sustained in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, with full costs to the Party. That decision theoretically ended the case; Siff nevertheless still had a variety of moves, however futile, at his disposal and the case could not yet be considered settled so as to comment upon its import. Siff's attorneys applied for a new hearing and the right to appeal to the Court of Appeals. Since only doubtful points of law, and not well settled and obvious ones are in such cases allowed to proceed to the Court of Appeals, the Appellate Division denied the motion. Upon that there was but one manly thing for Siff to do—give up the case. That he did not do, and resorted to a series of dilatory moves. Two of these were attempted yesterday. When the case came up in the morning his attorneys offered an affidavit that they had been substituted for Siff's previous attorney, and asking a postponement on that ground. A "substitution" overnight having a fishy smell, a second affidavit was offered in the afternoon for a postponement of trial on an entirely different ground. These unprofessional manoeuvres, which may give an idea of the manoeuvres of the plaintiff's "legal advisers" throughout the case, were objected to by Benjamin Patterson, the Party's counsellor, and Patterson's objection was sustained by the Court. The dismissal of the case followed, and a motion in Siff's behalf for a stay of proceedings was denied. Judgment being now formally entered against the plaintiff, with nearly $600 costs, the case is brought of record nearer to the final point when the issue involved may be properly considered. In due time this will be done.

HARLEM S. L. P. LECTURES.

The Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Assembly Districts, of the Socialist Labor Party will hold a series of free lectures in Mt. Morris Hall, 1364 Fifth avenue (near 113th street). Workingmen and friends are invited to attend. The following is the program of the lectures:

FRIDAY, January 28—Rudolph Katz, of Paterson, N. J. Subject: "The Mission of the Socialist Labor Party."

FRIDAY, February 4—Daniel De Leon, Editor of Daily People. Subject: "Lessons of the Last Election."

FRIDAY, February 11—Edmund Seidel Subject: "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon (The Tactics of Revolutionary Socialism.)"

BUFFALO PEDRO PARTY.

Section Buffalo, Socialist Labor Party, will hold a Pedro Party and dance on SATURDAY, February 5th, at 8 p. m., at Florence Parlors, 527 Main street. Readers of the Daily and Weeky People and their friends are invited to attend.

The entertainment committee promises all a good time. Admission 15 cents.

GET THROWAWAYS FOR APRON AND NECKTIE DANCE.

Throwaways announcing the Apron and Necktie Dance of Section New York County, S. L. P., to be held on SATURDAY evening, February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), at Mt. Morris Hall, 1364 Fifth avenue, near One Hundred and Thirteenth street, Manhattan, are now ready and can be had from the undersigned at the office of the Section, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

Subdivisions of the Section are urged to get a supply of these throwaways for distribution in their respective localities.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

RULING CLASS NOT THE BRAINS OF THE NATION.

The master minds of all nations, in all ages, have sprung in affluent multitude from the mass of the nation, and from the mass of the nation only—not from its privileged classes; and so no matter what the nation's intellectual grade was, whether high or low, the bulk of its ability was in the long rank of its nameless and its poor, and so it never saw the day that it had not the material in abundance whereby to govern itself.—Mark Twain.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

PEACE SOCIETY SPEECHES.

Members Well Understand That War "Precautions" Mean War Ambition.

Enough was said in the speeches made at the Peace Society's luncheon last week to indicate that the gentlemen of the society understood that war is primarily a question of business and material interest and not only a matter of "self-defense." Yet realizing this fact, and understanding the corrupt ways in which business must be conducted nowadays, the speakers, one and all, clamor for a "better conscience," for high ideals, which only gives capitalists another chance to laugh up their sleeves.

Among the speakers was Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio. He said that the argument that nations have maintained large standing armies in order to keep peace was mere fallacy. It was almost as foolish, he said, as the argument that armies were required for the dissemination of Christianity.

Senator Burton said the appropriation for maintaining the army and navy and other adjuncts of war in the United States was $135,000,000 in 1908, and a million greater last year. This was ten times as much as in 1880, greater than the total expenses of the Federal Government in 1878, and twice as much as that of 1867.

"Two-thirds of all the expenditures of the Federal Government go for this purpose," said the Senator, "and yet you ask are we a peaceful or a warlike nation."

John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, in a communication which he sent said that the feeling in the country will have to be greatly changed before there can be any substantial and permanent realization of the principles of the peace societies. According to Foster, all the foreign wars in which the United States has been engaged were brought on by our own precipitate action and could have been avoided by the exercise of prudence and deliberation.

John Graham Brooks said the greatest idea before the American people at present was the conservation of human life. The people do not care greatly about human life in this country, he said, and human life was used up faster than in any nation on earth. Impure milk, tuberculosis, and needless accidents he cited as a few of the many causes for the destruction of human beings. To save this sacrifice of life, he said, it would require untold millions, but he asked if it would not be better spent than in plans and equipment for the destruction of life.

"It is not easy to grasp and not possible adequately to measure in words the tremendous power of the economic motives that make for peace between nations," said Prof. Clark. "There is the cost of preparation for war. It means beating pruning hooks into swords and is tantamount to transforming universities, trade schools, libraries, hospitals, research laboratories, and the like into Dreadnaughts and armored cruisers. There is the money outlay incurred by a war, partly while it lasts, partly in the shape of passions long after it is over. There is the crushing National debt which comes in consequence of this outlay, and the unending taxation that it imposes on the country."

Marcus M. Marks discussed what business men were doing in the way of promoting peace. He didn't think they were doing very much. He thought they didn't look ahead far enough and were too practical. Because they see no immediate prospects of early realization of the international peace movement they have no time for the idea, he said. It was the professional men and women—ministers, teachers, and lawyers—who were carrying on the work. If the business men take hold in real earnest, he declared, the day of results will come much nearer.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation, 268 Stark street, Room 32.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer street, room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 207. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Maccabee Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets the first Sunday afternoon of each month, at Hall 401, Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street. People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

MARX on MALLOCK
or
Facts vs. Fiction

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4. SOME OBJECTIONS Raised against Socialism by Capitalism—The Answer.
5. LOGIC OF SOCIALISM. Why it must succeed Capitalism.
6. CAPITALIST JUGGERNAUT It grinds out and then grinds down the Wage Worker.
7. SOCIAL JUSTICE. That will be the cornerstone of the Socialist Republic.
10. PATRIOTISM. Only the Socialist idea can promote the true sort.

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ASSASSINATIONS
AND
SOCIALISM

From a Speech by August Bebel, Delivered at Berlin.

Translated from the German by BORIS REINSTEIN.

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UNITY
An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT. : : : : :

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CANADIANS TAKE NOTICE!

All Canadian readers of the Daily and Weekly People are urgently requested to correspond with the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, Philip Courtenay, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont., with the object in view of spreading correct propaganda literature of our Party, and organizing active working sections in your locality. Wake up! Organize! Educate! if you want Socialism

The Abbatial Crosier

By EUGENE SUE

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